THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29 1861. NUMBER 160.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Daily, delivered in the city.....$16 00
Daily, by mail, in advance..... 8 00
Country daily..... 6 00
Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy..... 2 00
In clubs at five or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR WEEKLY EDITION.

One square, changeable weekly, one month..... $ 3 00
do do 3 times a week, per month..... 2 00
do do 2 do do do 1 50
Each additional square, one month or three times..... 1 00
Advertisements published at intermediate times, first insertion one dollar per square, and subsequent insertions one half dollar per square.
Announcing candidates..... 5 00
Yearly advertisements..... 10 00
Real estate and sheriff's advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, notices of dissolution, fiduciaries, executors, or similar advertisements published in the regular daily and weekly editions, will be charged one half more than the above rates.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in the editorial columns and interspersed among the reading matter, 50 cents per line for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, in the discretion of the editors.
No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements, per square, first insertion..... 3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 50
Advertisements intended only for the Daily Journal will be charged, in the above proportion, to the Weekly Journal and continued, if no order to the contrary be given.
Advertisements, handed in for the Journal, to appear on the following day, or days, will be charged double rates.
Advertisements, having no time specified for the number of insertions, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.
Yearly advertisements will be confined to the immediate business of the advertisers, and no other will be admitted, except at the discretion of the proprietors.
Yearly advertisements are payable quarterly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Obituaries, and notices of deaths, charged as other advertisements.
Sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, bonds, and all other official notices, must conform to the statutes governing the same.
Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid.

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, and Sexual Debility, and Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.
By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Box 4586.
ly

Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,
Established in the year 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,
And under the control of the most eminent Physicians in the world.
DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, late Physician to the Lock Hospital, and Port Mahon Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. B. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only institution in the city where a permanent cure can be obtained.
In case of emergency, or any doubt, Consultation is free of charge, and will be strictly confidential. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Dr. Bonaparte's Medical Papers are never base nor power will fall—cannot—to cure, to fault to bear children, except in the incurable stage of the disease.
Dr. Bonaparte's Medical Papers are never base nor power will fail

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE: Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $10; sent by mail, $8 [illegible] paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months. Country Daily, $5; Tri-Weekly, $5; for any period less than one year, 50 cents a month; Weekly, $2. Evening Bulletin, $6; if mailed, $5.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE: Weekly—Five copies or more, $1 50 each.

ADVERTISING IN DAILY JOURNAL: 1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion............$1 00; Each additional insertion, 25

IN WEEKLY JOURNAL: 1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion..........$1 00; Each additional insertion.. 25

For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, JAS. S. WALLACE, Editors.

OLIVER LUCAS Local Editor and Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

OUR DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Union Convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent this district in Congress meets at Lagrange next Monday. We understand that all the counties of the district will be fully represented, and the delegates, we have no doubt, acting from a deep sense of their high and solemn responsibilities, will lay aside all little personal partialities and prejudices and act with exclusive reference to the good of our sorely imperilled country.

The three candidates named, Hon. Robert Mallory, Judge Bullock, and Gen Rousseau, are among the truest patriots and ablest men of our State, and they have all expressed their entire willingness to abide by the decision of the Convention.

We understand that the different wards of Louisville have not yet appointed delegates. They have time enough, but probably they had better act at once. We are confident that neither of the three candidates has friends, who, at such a time as this, would resort to the unworthy device of attempting to secure an advantage to their favorite by any art, intrigue, or management in the getting up of the ward meetings. Let the whole of the substantial portion of the voting population of all the wards participate in the meetings.

THE WORM OF SECESSION WRIGGLES AGAIN.—A little upwards of three weeks ago, before the returns of the Border election had fairly begun to come in, and when the overwhelming defeat of the strategy of the disunionists in withdrawing their ticket was not yet known, the Louisville Courier, the organ of secessionism and revolutionism in Kentucky, made this sounding declaration:

No loyal Kentuckian, or citizen of any slave holding State, would go to Washington as a Senator or Representative in Congress, because he would not only be utterly and hopelessly powerless, but his State and his constituents would be subjected to indignities in his person, and his liberty and life would be endangered.

If in any district in this State, there is one man whose submissionism is so abject, or whose ambition is so great, as to lead him to desire an election to Congress at Washington, we trust our friends will let him make the canvass undisturbed and be elected unopposed.

Two weeks later, Gov. Magoffin issued a proclamation asserting the armed neutrality of Kentucky. On the evening of the day the proclamation was issued at Frankfort, the disunion State Central Committee met in this city with the proclamation before them, and sanctioned the official card below, which the Courier quietly published the following morning:

THE CANVASS FOR CONGRESS.—At a meeting of the Central Committee of the State Rights party, held on the evening of the 20th inst., it was resolved to recommend to our friends in the several Districts of the State, where candidates are not already in the field, to take immediate steps to bring them out.

We recommend our friends to hold District Conventions as follows:

1st District, at Mayfield, Graves county, May 30.
2d District, at Calhoun, McLean county, May 27.
3d District, at Russellville, Logan county, May 27.
4th District, District Committee will settle time and place.
5th District, District Committee will settle time and place.
6th District, at Boonesville, May 27.
7th District, at Lagrange, May 30.
8th District, at Lexington, May 27.
9th District, at Owingsville, May 27.
10th District, District Committee will settle time and place.

A. O. BRANNIN, Chairman.
W. H. STARK, Secretary.

The Courier of course submits humbly not only to the proclamation but to the card. It yields submissively to both. The whole disunion faction yields submissively to both.

This sudden and facile submission to the position conquered by the Unionists of the State has naturally excited much surprise and not a little suspicion amongst loyal people. The manœuvre certainly involves a total revolution of policy. What does the manœuvre mean? Does it mean that the secessionists, out of respect for the ascertained will of Kentucky, have abandoned the scheme of immediate and unconditional secession, and, adjourning until the re-establishment of peace the question of the future political relations of the State, have resolved in good faith to meet their loyal fellow-citizens on the common ground of neutrality during the war? If it does, Kentucky is and will remain a unit until the white wing of Peace is spread once more over the land. We stand ready to welcome the secessionists to this common ground if they approach it in this spirit. But do they approach it in this spirit? Let the following extract from a leading article in the Courier answer this question:

The position of armed neutrality can be maintained for a considerable length of time only by declaring herself independent and making that declaration good. Her right to take this position we freely admit while maintaining that it would be destructive of every material interest of the Commonwealth and oppressive and ruinous to her people. *As a temporary measure, a position to be occupied only until the people can act directly on the question of the relations which the State shall bear to the other States*, it is not only not liable to the objections urged against the proposition of a permanent armed neutrality, but it is, we believe, under existing circumstances, proper that it should be taken by the State.

We trust ere many months, that the voters of Kentucky will have an opportunity of formally declaring which their State shall make one of the Northern Confederacy: one of the Southern Confederacy; or be an independent nation, and when they shall have spoken, their will will be obeyed; and if the minority be upon the idea advocated by Jerry Boyle, Judge Brandlette, and the Journal, the responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest on their heads. The majority will be guiltless.

We pass by this last flourish as a mere stroke of ornament. The rest, however, wears an air of business. And the business so tricked up is manifestly nothing more or less than the regular secession business. It is the old trade of precipitation, tyranny, and blood. We know it well. The purpose here indicated unmistakably is to elect a Legislature in August that will call a revolutionary convention to rush Kentucky out of the Union and into the Gulf Confederacy, after the manner of the Virginia Convention, or that, if the people should vote down a convention, will, on its own responsibility, do the work of a convention, in the style of the Legislature of Tennessee. This is unquestionably the present purpose of the secessionists of Kentucky, and it is to accomplish this purpose that they insidiously come over for the moment to the position of neutrality occupied in good faith by the loyal men of the State. We cannot be mistaken in this, unless the Courier is; and the Courier is one of the hierophants of secessionism. The secessionists assume the position of neutrality, to use the language of the Courier, "*as a temporary measure, a position to be occupied only until the people can act directly on the question of the relations which the State shall bear to the other States*," and, still in the Courier's language, they "*trust ere many months that the voters of Kentucky will have an opportunity*" to "act directly" on the "question." In other words, they acquiesce just now in the position of neutrality because they can't just now break it up, with, however, the determination to break up the position the instant they have the power, to get the power at the earliest possible moment, and to employ their acquiescence in the position as one of the chief instruments in getting the power. They simply declare for the position of neutrality as the most effectual means of promoting their settled resolution to sacrifice the position at the first opportunity although they know or ought to know they must sacrifice with the position the peace and safety and honor of the State.

Such is the neutrality of the secessionists, according to the avowal of their own mouthpiece;—a neutrality, which, instead of being the sanctuary of loyalty and of peace, is the stalking-horse of treason and of war. Surely a more despicable artifice was never before employed to put in peril the safety and the honor of a noble Commonwealth. And the signal impotence of the artifice increases rather than diminishes its title to contempt. Of all the wriggling the worm of secession has displayed under the mountainous weight of the loyalty of Kentucky this is by far the most paltry. The creeping thing had better a thousand fold lie still as it did in the Border canvass than exhibit at once its imbecility and its venom by squirming in this fashion. Secession lies low. Why won't it lie still? It might as well. We can assure the little vermicular animal that it is pinned below many times faster than was even that vanquished foe of Jove upon whom Minerva is fabled to have flung an island as he fled. The motions of Enceladus, according to the poets, caused the eruptions of Ætna; but the motions of secession will probably never cause so much as a solitary volcanic rumbling in the bowels of this firm old Commonwealth. Whenever the only effect of motions is to disclose impotency we think they may be very prudently curbed.

Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.

We cannot dismiss this subject without pointing out more directly the issue the secessionists have now tendered to the Unionists of the State. The Unionists stand, as they have stood from the beginning of the war, and as they are willing to stand until the end of the war, upon the position of neutrality, showing the flag of peace to both belligerents and a flag of truce to the factions in the midst of us. We propose in good faith to meet all parties and all fragments of all parties in Kentucky upon the common ground of neutrality during the war, leaving the future exterior relations of the State to be discussed and determined, if necessary, when peace shall be re-established, and when we can perform the momentous task fraternally, soberly, deliberately, peaceably, and with the whole pregnant case spread out before us. What response do the secessionists make to this overture? We have shown above what their response is. We may repeat it in a sentence. They say they will meet us on the ground of neutrality, not during the war and for the sake of peace, but merely until they can acquire the power to break up the position, and for the mere sake of acquiring the power to break the position up and to declare war against the Government. Such is the issue they tender us. Such is the real issue the people of Kentucky have to decide in the elections of June and of August. The fight is between an honest and loyal neutrality on the one side, and immediate and unconditional secession on the other. This is the issue not merely as stripped of cant and equivocation but as tendered openly by the cherished mouthpiece of the secessionists amongst us. We venture to accept the issue on behalf of the loyal men of the State.

☞A Mr. Payne, a prominent politician of Tennessee, and a member of the Legislature of that State, visited Frankfort a few days ago whilst the Kentucky Legislature was in session, as a commissioner or accredited agent to procure if possible the passage of an ordinance of secession. He worked zealously for the accomplishment of his purpose, but with a good deal more zeal than discretion. He talked much. He was noisy. He bragged. He blustered. He used such language as this: "We no longer attempt to reason with the submissionists in our State; our only arguments now are bullets and cold steel. As for such wretches and traitors as Andy Johnson and Nelson and Etheridge, we will hang them without ceremony." The man's conversation wasn't very well received by the spirited friends of the Union at our State capital, and he disappeared suddenly and rather mysteriously. At night he was there—in the morning he was gone; and nobody seemed able to tell at what particular point of time between the two days he took himself away.

The Tennessee Commissioner came no doubt with a sanguine expectation of being able to get such a condition of things established in Kentucky as exists in his own State. He supposed that he could inaugurate measures for rendering bullets and cold steel the current arguments here and having all the refractory Union leaders hung as traitors. But he found himself disappointed, and all who think as he thought will find themselves disappointed. There will be no reign of terror here, or, if there is, we Union men must try to create a little of the terror ourselves. We have the overwhelming numbers, and, if forced to it by secession madness, we must do a little practical overwhelming. We are for peace; we hope and pray for peace and for the maintenance of the rule of law and order. Although we don't believe at all in the existence of the right of a State to vote itself out of the Union, yet, if the majority of the people of Kentucky should at any time, in the free and undoubted exercise of their own liberty of choice, see fit to cast such a vote, we would advise no opposition to their will but earnestly counsel acquiescence in it.

But we apprehend no such result. The people of Kentucky, in spite of the ten thousand attempts made to delude them, have sense enough to know what unspeakable horrors would befall them if they were to go now or at any future time into the Southern Confederacy, making its war against the United States their own. They know that every drop of blood would be pressed out of Kentucky's great heart. They see what she now is; they have in their souls a vivid picture of what she would at once become. From that picture they turn shuddering as they would turn from the pit of everlasting perdition. We have seen how Union majorities in other States are held in subjection and ruled with a rod of iron, of red-hot iron, by armed and organized disunion minorities, and our people are wisely resolved that no revolting drama of that sort shall be enacted here. Our Union men are not to be treated with lead and steel, not to be hung, not to be driven into exile, not to be stripped of their possessions—certainly not without a fight, a conflict of utter annihilation. Thus much is settled.

The disunion organs complain that we of the Union party are arming. Well, we suppose they have pretty good proof of the fact and we don't think it worth while to embarrass ourselves by denying it. Undoubtedly our men are arming. Undoubtedly they are arming rapidly. Undoubtedly they will quite soon be armed thoroughly. They have no wish to practice any deception upon that subject; they are more than willing to have it perfectly understood that they are resolved upon being prepared to resist aggression. Yet they court no aggression: with their whole hearts they deprecate it and its consequences. They mean to be ready and well prepared for war, but readier and far better prepared for peace. Our opponents profess to apprehend civil war, and, if they contemplate driving away or silencing the Union men or carrying out secession purposes by fraud or force, they may well apprehend civil war, for they will get it, and enough of it, most unquestionably; but not otherwise.

There is no just reason under heaven why Unionists and Disunionists, however irreconcilable and wide apart their views may be, should not live side by side throughout our State in perfect peace, each party, no matter how small or great, exercising its own rights and cheerfully acknowledging the rights of the other. But a party is never so apt to respect another party's rights as when it is compelled to respect its power. We fully believe, and the Union men generally believe, that, until very recently, disunionism had exactly the same kind of organization and machinery in Kentucky that it has used with such fearful tyranny in Tennessee and Virginia and Missouri.

☞Several Southern-Rights ladies addressed a letter a few days ago to the Louisville Courier, expressing their determination to go to Frankfort and get things fixed. They alleged that there was "a great deal of *outside pressure* upon the members of the Legislature." Probably they wanted a little of the same sort themselves. We guess the Legislature didn't adjourn a day too soon.

☞A gentleman writes to us from New Albany that he has heard from a military officer on this side of the river that there is a design to make an assault upon the Home Guards and wrest their arms from them. We guess the officer was trying to create a little sensation. The Home Guards can take care of themselves. If they can't, we will help them.

☞A South Mississippian, who seems terribly afraid of being known to have written to us, informs us that secession is fast doing the work of abolition in that State—that slaves are of no value there. He draws a vivid picture of the general distress.

☞Our friends of the Southern Confederacy say they want to be let alone. We suspect they would rather be let a loan.

UNION AND PEACE.—Kentucky, though standing near the brink of a precipice, occupies a lofty and proud position. The path of duty, which is so often arduous and painful, is for Kentucky the safe and flowery path of peace. Never in the world's history was the noblest duty of a people more seductively combined with the highest profit and the greatest pleasure. Our citizens enjoy a degree of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, which is not enjoyed at this time in any other State. Their industrial pursuits are less disturbed, their prosperity is less interrupted, their lives are less endangered, their property is less taxed, and they are freer from the gloom of war, from the tread of armed men, and the presence of military despotism, than any of the States which have plunged into the present deplorable civil war.

Let Kentucky FIRMLY maintain her position, submitting to the constitutional authority of the General Government but maintaining her neutrality and protesting against the war, and she will win not only the world's present applause, but imperishable renown in history. For her immediate reward, she will save her fields from being ravaged and her houses from being burned, she will save her entire slave property from being lost, and she will save the lives of fifty thousand of her people. Moreover, she will save that priceless possession, the good will of all her sister States, and the moral power of a great mediator. She will not find herself at the close of the war all bloody, torn, ravaged, impoverished, and desolate, crippled in power, demoralized in character, and half-surrounded by enemies, whose undying hatred and jealousy would be the endless source of renewed troubles and wars.

When we calmly survey the blessings of peace and union which Kentucky may enjoy in contrast with the dark and bloody ruin into which she would plunge by secession, we are tempted to ask if there is any sane man in Kentucky, who is willing, for the sake of engaging in a civil war for which there is no just cause, to leap into this yawning gulf and drag down with him family, friends, countrymen, and even liberty itself.

Peace is prosperity and LIBERTY, as war is desolation and DESPOTISM. All the rights and liberties which the most violent champions of "Southern rights" have hoped to vindicate by war are but a drop in the bucket compared to the rights and liberties which are sacrificed to war. There has been a well-grounded apprehension in the minds of deep thinkers that the terrible and desolating war into which the United States are now entering would have no termination until the elements of strife were all organized and bound down firmly by the iron strength of a military despotism.

Certain it is, that, the longer this war shall endure, the more deeply it shall convulse society, the greater the enthusiasm and the larger the armies called into the field, the more destructive it will prove to the spirit of civil liberty and to free institutions.

If Kentucky would preserve her own independence and civil liberty from the perils of this conflict, let her stand where she is, in peaceful neutrality. We believe that she will do it and that all parties will finally unite for the salvation of our noble Commonwealth.

☞We have evidence that the secessionists of Virginia are about to make war upon the Union men of Western Virginia for the avowed purpose of compelling them to obey the secession ordinance which has just been submitted to the miserable mockery of what is called a popular vote. We should suppose however that the Virginia disunionists have quite enough fighting on hand just now without penetrating into Western Virginia in search of more.

We don't suppose that the Union men of Western Virginia are armed and organized for self-defence, but we can hardly apprehend that they will be overrun and subdued. They have a right to remain in the Union, and we believe and trust that they will sustain themselves or be sustained in the exercise of that right. Western Virginia must not be coerced out of the Union against her will. If her loyal population, for want of the necessary arms or the necessary numerical strength, are not in a condition to withstand the coercive forces sent against them, let them, through their Union Committee or some other authorized body, send a call for United States aid to the nearest point from which they can hope to obtain it. Without having any knowledge upon the subject, we entertain no shadow of doubt that the aid would be rendered most promptly.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the powers and duties of the Federal Government, no man, who is not insane upon the subject of disunion, can doubt that the Government should protect the people of Western Virginia in their old relation to the Union if they wish to be protected in it.

☞A writer in a small paper in the Southern part of Kentucky says that "the Government has stopped the principal railroad in our State." Indeed the Government has done no such thing. It hasn't stopped the railroad; it hasn't even stopped the locomotives and cars nor has it stopped the transportation of freights. The fellow says that "the hard earnings of the laboring men of his section are housed up to rot at the unholy suggestion of a tyrannical Government"—as they can't be carried upon the Nashville road. But we tell him that all kinds of produce are carried upon the road as they have always been; and, if any of the secessionists, under such circumstances, are fools enough to keep their "hard earnings housed up to rot," they are just fit to be "housed up to rot" themselves.

The writer regrets deeply the influence of the Louisville Journal in his section and calls loudly upon the people of Louisville to "rise up and rid the country of the hoary-headed traitor." The fellow means us, though we are neither a "traitor" nor "hoary headed," and we don't believe that the people of Louisville are likely, out of any abundant regard for his wishes, to rise and rid the country of us. We guess they don't see how they could get along very well without us. We are an old institution here, and Louisville would hardly be Louisville without us.

☞The Courier, speaking of the Home Guard organizing in this city, says that "no other city in the world has such a police." We guess there are several other cities in the world, and even in Kentucky, that *need* such a police, and that will have such a one too.

The Courier asks upon what authority this Home Guard is created. The Legislature at its late session authorized the raising of Home Guards, and we apprehend that the raising of the Louisville Home Guards is in accordance with that law and not in violation of any law. If any one can show what law or what constitution is outraged in the case, we shall cheerfully aid in the application of a remedy.

Our neighbor alleges that the public mind is uneasy upon the subject of the raising of these Guards. If he means the public mind of the disunionists, it is very probable indeed that he is not mistaken. The minds of those who have hoped and expected that we should have no armed military organization not controlled by disunion authority are no doubt very decidedly troubled—uneasy, as the Courier expresses it. We think we can attest, however, that the minds of our population generally are more quiet, more thoroughly assured, rendered more calm and confident now than they have been at any time for many weeks past.

☞Mr. A. Israel, a Jew, has shown us a written notification recently given to him in Downingsville, Grant county, to leave the place in forty-eight hours. He was sick and in bed when he received it, but he succeeded in getting away within the time named. He claims to have been driven away for being a Union man. The notice to him bears neither name nor date, but he says it was given him by Jas. Wills, Jas. Degarnett, S. Hedger, and James Hick, men of property.

Will those men show that the presence of this sick Jew was dangerous to their community, and that his offences, whatever they may have been, were not within the reach of law?

☞The Courier says that "it has never before been deemed necessary to have such an organization" as the Home Guard. Ah well, if the extraordinary course of the disunionists in this State and the atrocious course of the disunionists in neighboring States have rendered things necessary which were never deemed necessary before, whose fault is it? *Ours or theirs?*

A duck isn't a goose.—*N. C. Herald.*

No, but you are.

☞A new point will soon be made by the secessionists. They have been driven to occupy the position of strict neutrality which Kentucky has so nobly assumed, but they want some disturbing element upon which to go before the people in the coming Congressional elections on the 20th of June. They have therefore determined that Kentucky shall refuse to pay her quota of the war expenses of the Government of the United States. This may give them a chance to make demagogical speeches and appeals to the cupidity of the taxpayers, but no possible contingency can arise, in which Kentucky will ever be called upon to reimburse one cent of the Federal debt. The Government will pay it from its own revenue from duties, the sale of its public lands, and other legitimate resources. The expenses of former wars have thus been liquidated, and the coffers of the United States at one time were so well filled that they distributed millions of dollars among the States, the Government having no present need of them. Thus the effort to get up any new and irrelevant issue in the hope to distract attention from the true one must fail. The only question to be considered by Kentucky at the Congressional election in June is whether we shall uphold and be loyal to the Government and the Constitution of our fathers, or pull down the one and violate the other with a determination to link our fate to the military despotism which has usurped every popular prerogative in eleven of the Southern States, and rules them with a rod of iron more galling and tyrannical than Louis Napoleon ever wielded over France. Kentucky has nothing to do with the payment of Federal war expenses; they may amount in the aggregate to a hundred millions of dollars, but our State will never be asked for one cent towards their liquidation. Of course those who intend to start this new issue know this as well as we do, but they are apt to underestimate the intelligence of the people of Kentucky and think that any falsehood, if well stuck to and vigorously proclaimed, will answer all the purposes of the truth. Let our tax-payers be warned in advance of this new experiment upon their credulity, and ask themselves too at the same time what they are to gain by joining the Southern Confederacy where they will be compelled to pay *pro rata* all the expenses of the insurrection against the Federal Government.

THE MILITARY BILL.—Some persons are of opinion that this law is unconstitutional, because it makes no provision for a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt created thereby and for its ultimate discharge. This may not be so. The thirty-sixth section of the second article of the Constitution expressly exempts from the operation of the preceding section debts contracted "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities are threatened, provide for the public defence." The preamble of the Military Bill recites, "whereas it is deemed necessary for the purpose of defence to arm the State, and, to accomplish this object, money will have to be borrowed," but it does not refer to the constitutional contingencies of invasion, insurrection, or threatened hostilities, although they were clearly the motives which led to the passage of the bill. The House of Representatives on Friday last passed a bill providing for the imposition of an additional tax of five cents on the hundred dollars "to pay the interest stipulated and to discharge the debt," but it was not acted upon in the Senate for want of time. This has led to the impression that a constitutional difficulty lies in the way of procuring the contemplated loan, but we do not believe that the failure to recite the words of the Constitution in the preamble will operate to nullify the bill. If it should, there would be a still greater impediment to its operation, which is the compulsory mandate of the same thirty-sixth section, that no such act "shall take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it." It would doubtless have been preferable had the crude bill which originated in the Senate contained a recital of the reasons why the loan was rendered necessary, but as it does contain the avowed "purpose of defence," it will be very much like splitting hairs to object to its constitutionality on account of a hasty oversight. The supposed necessities of the State demand the expenditure of an unusual sum of money, and the safeguards of the Constitution cannot surely be interposed to prevent the representatives of the people from applying, in an emergency, for the requisite means to insure its safety by placing the Commonwealth in a condition to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or provide for the public defence when hostilities are threatened.

☞The States that were slow to enter the secession trap set for them by South Carolina have been abused without stint, but now Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina are lauded to the very skies, and it is asserted that no one ever thought they would prove faithless to freedom's cause when freedom needed their counsels and their arms. The Georgia Sentinel wants its friends to be careful how they speak of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, to indulge in no harshness or denunciation, and to avoid the uncalled for exhibition of bad temper exhibited towards the first-mentioned States, and "the shame and confusion of face" now suffered for it. It has determined "to trust them and be patient." We are glad of this determination, for they will have great occasion to exercise the virtue of patience.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We learn, with surprise, that this patriotic institution, near Frankfort, is disloyal to the Union, and have threatened to march to Frankfort with their traitor flag flying.

Nay, more: that they have, in their possession, arms belonging to the State, and defy any one to reclaim them. Now where is our Governor and his proclamation? Where is the gallant General Buckner and his State Guards? Are we to furnish arms to traitors when true and brave men are refused?

Can these boys, led on by their instructors, beard Kentucky? We pause for a reply.

KENTUCKY.

We find this in the Frankfort Commonwealth. The Kentucky Military Institute, if disunionism is encouraged there, is a pestilent concern—a school of guilt; and no loyal man should allow his son to be in it for a single day.

☞"An old Texan" writes to us, requesting that we will recommend a certain place in Texas as remarkably healthy. We don't believe that any part of that State is healthy for Union men just now, and, as for the disunionists, they may look out for their own health without the Journal's help.

☞The Courier talks about an army to be brought into Kentucky by Col. Anderson to sustain its Union men. We guess that we Union men can, in an emergency, get up a sufficient army of our own, but, if we can't, perhaps we will let Col. Anderson know.

The few advocates of the foolish idea of armed neutrality upon the part of the Border States of the South are either imbeciles or bankrupt politicians.—*Nashville Gazette.*

There's a mighty pretty compliment from a disunion organ in Tennessee to Gov. Magoffin and all the other disunion leaders in this State who have become so suddenly smitten with the really matchless charms of armed neutrality.

☞Our Col. Duncan, when insulted, spit in a brother officer's face, and got knocked down for it. Duncan spits like a lama, and probably his saliva is as poisonous as that animal's. He used to be the Grand Secretary, and now his ambition is to be the Grand Lama.

☞"Well, we will spot *you*," said a violent disunion Doctor yesterday, taking out his pocket-book and writing down the name of the gentleman he addressed. Pray what did that mean? Won't our neighbor of the Courier act as the Doctor's commentator?

☞Abolition has assumed, first and last, a great many horrible guises. By far the most horrible one it has ever taken is that of secession or disunion. All the rest look beautiful in comparison with it.

☞The Tennessee papers say that their troops have unbounded confidence in Gen. Gideon Pillow. We suppose that their battle-cry will be, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon—especially Gideon."

☞A correspondent of the Courier, who calls himself Argus, gives what he calls "a peep at the Union party." If Argus has, like his old namesake, a hundred eyes, he certainly has no brains behind them.

☞The Courier calls the Home Guard the standing army. [illegible] make it [illegible].

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT. Family Drug and Prescription Store. MOZART HALL. CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON. S. P. DAWES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE. BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by J. N. KELLOGG, Agent. Near the corner of Third and Main.

LAKE ICE. I BEG leave to inform the citizens of Louisville and the public generally that I have now on hand a very large and ample stock of Pure Lake Ice, which I am prepared to furnish at short notice and on reasonable terms. My facilities being greater and stock larger than ever before, all those engaging Ice with me will be certain of getting a supply during the entire season. Orders left at the Store of A. V. Dupont & Co., No. 499 Main street, or at the Coal Office of J. N. Kellogg, Third street, will receive prompt attention. JOHN P. CROMIE. I refer to Capt. Shirley, E. L. Huffman, Esq., Capt. Silas F. Miller, and Messrs. A. V. Dupont & Co.

DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY. R. FRANCE & CO., Managers. CLASS 2d, May 28, 1861: 71 70 16 13 32 26 25 15 17 75 69 58 34 78 72. CLASS 2 5, May 28, 1861: 51 16 19 43 27 71 60 24 42 62 7 71. A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co., 2 [illegible] Main street, Louisville, Ky. Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $5,000 to $7,500. Price of tickets [illegible] to $2½. Circulars with schemes and full particulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Wanted. A COLORED WOMAN to go to the country to cook and wash for a very small family. One [illegible] preferred. Must be healthy. Inquire at this office.

Bills Lost. WAS lost, on the [illegible], a bill book, with some [illegible] L. W. WOOLFENDEN.

LECTURE IN THE SYNAGOGUE, ON FOURTH STREET. THE REV. DR. WISE, of Cincinnati, will deliver a Lecture THIS EVENING [illegible] o'clock, at the Synagogue, on Fourth street, on "The Essence of Judaism." S. MASS, Pres.

Home Guard, Attention! I have now in store and for sale 2 cases GRAY [illegible] also GRAY SATINET and FLANNEL and all kinds of GOLD LACE and MILITARY BUTTONS. HENRY PEPPER, No. 5 [illegible] Main st.

FINE CHAMPAGNE WINES—[illegible] cases [illegible] qts and pts; [illegible] Widow Clicquot, do. [illegible] baskets Vizeny, do. In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

FINE CLARET WINES—[illegible] St. Julien, in qts and pts; 15 do Floirac [illegible]; 20 do St. [illegible] do. In store and for sale to suit purchasers by C. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

NATIVE WINES—[illegible] Sparkling Catawba; 25 do Still do. In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

STOLEN. From the subscriber, near Shelbyville, Ky., on the night of the 24th, THREE HORSES—[illegible] with white feet [illegible] bay, also three saddles. Any information [illegible] to get them or their return to me will be liberally rewarded. L. W. SMITH.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. FULL and authentic edition, containing also the Manual prepared for Kentucky State Guard, Manual for Colt's Revolver, &c. Fully illustrated with plates. [illegible] Muslin, $1 [illegible] by mail, $1 25; per dozen, $15. J. W. TOMPKINS, S. E. corner Third and Market.

Military Headquarters. Having had many years' experience in the manufacture of all MILITARY articles, such as Saddles, Belts, Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, [illegible] I feel confident in [illegible] quality of work. I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice. C. PROAL, 217 Third st., between Main and Market, Sign of the Golden Saddle.

BY EXPRESS. JUST RECEIVED, A FINE assortment of new and elegant [illegible] Songs, by the best authors, and [illegible] Sacred and Secular, Serious and Sentimental, Operatic and Oratorical, Ethiopian and Eccentric, Pathetic and Pathetic, Transcriptions and Compositions, of the first quality of Life and Drums. WM. MCCARRELL, 316 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Wooden Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c. A FULL assortment of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Cedar Cans, Butter and Sugar Buckets, Wooden Bowls and Trays, [illegible] Rolling Pins, Flour Sieves, [illegible] Ladles, [illegible] Bed Cords, Hemp and Flax Rope, [illegible] Twine, [illegible] Lemon Squeezers, [illegible] ORRIN RAWSON, [illegible] Main [illegible].

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE—[illegible] boxes in store and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD, Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

Attention, Home Guards! [illegible] GRAY SATINETS, &c. J. I. DEPPEN, Northeast corner Market and Fourth.

Union Basket Meeting. THE CITIZENS OF OLDHAM COUNTY, KY., will, on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, [illegible] Clark county, Indiana, a UNION BASKET MEETING, to the [illegible] R. B. Tarlton, Esq., near Fairfax's Landing. There will be [illegible] J. S. CRUTCHFIELD, W. W. ROSS, J. G. BONDURANT, DR. JOHNSON, A. S. NEWTON, A. BOTTORFF, R. WATERS, Committee of Invitation.

Pony Strayed. On [illegible] a pony, which has a white star on [illegible] hind foot. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to A. WILLIS.

Milk Cows. 6 GOOD MILK COWS for sale very low at the farm of G. B. BATES [illegible].

BUCKEYE FOR 1861. WE have the two celebrated Machines [illegible] terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue of them [illegible] purchasers. PIRKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Dissolution. THE firm of E. T. SALE & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. H. S. Johnson. E. T. Sale is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm and is alone authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation. E. Z. SALE. T. D. LOW.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. SADDLES, KNAPSACKS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, CAP BOXES, BELTS, SCABBARDS, HOLSTERS, &C. ON hand and made to order. Contracts solicited and promptly filled at the lowest prices. R. E. MILES. Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufactory, No. 211 Main street, between Second and Third, sign of the Gold Horse Head.

Marshal's Sale. S. Ullman & Co. against S. Dickinson. In Chancery. No. 16,533. BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, on [illegible] May 30, 1861, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 3 months, the house recently occupied by defendant Dickinson, at the corner of Market and Tenth streets. A LOT OF FIXTURES, COUNTERS, &c. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C. JAS. G. BALFE, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., Hope Cotton Mills, PITTSBURG, PA. Manufacturers of SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of every variety of OSNABURGS [illegible] to 40 inches wide, and of COTTON WARPS. Agents for sale of Goods in Louisville: Messrs. JOHN F. HOWARD & CO., Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

NEW YORK KEROSINE OIL CO. At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSINE ILLUMINATING OIL; PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL; PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL; MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT, COZZENS & CO., 89 Water New York.

ALEXANDER'S SILAMEAU. FOR RESTORING THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR WITHOUT STAINING THE SKIN AND WITHOUT PREPARATION. A simple application produces any shade of color from brown to beautiful black, dependent on the number of applications, producing a permanent and natural [illegible] soft, silky, and glossy appearance. This article is one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern science, [illegible]. NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD! Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale by R. & G. A. WRIGHT, Philadelphia.

JACOB SCHMITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hardware and Cutlery, BAR and SHEET IRON, NAILS, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, &c.; STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES; BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES, FILES, CARPENTERS', CABINET-MAKERS', AND COOPERS' TOOLS; BUILDERS' AND CARPENTERS' HARDWARE, &C. No. 117 Market street, north side, below First and Brook.

PERCUSSION CAPS—[illegible] G. D.'s for sale by J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

PRIME SUGAR—45 hhds on consignment and for sale by J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

CHEESE—25 boxes of fine quality in store and for sale by [illegible] & SON.

RIO COFFEE—[illegible] good to strictly prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO., Corner Second and Washington sts.

AT COST. FOR CASH. S. BARKER & CO., 317 Fourth st., LOUISVILLE, KY. We shall continue the sale of SEASONABLE GOODS At Cost and less than Cost! Offering a rare opportunity for purchasing SILKS, POPLINS, and other DRESS GOODS, also LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., together with our large stock of HEAVY DOMESTIC GOODS, LINENS; also CURTAIN DAMASKS and LACE CURTAINS, also CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.; all of which WILL and MUST BE SOLD. S. BARKER & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION From Former Prices! AT JOHNSON & KIMBALL'S. We have on hand a large assortment of Pusher Lace Mantles, Pusher Lace Points, Pusher Lace Shawls, Grenadine Shawls, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, TISSUES, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Linens, Toweling, Domestics, &c., Which we will sell at GREAT BARGAINS in order to reduce our stock. JOHNSON & KIMBALL, Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., MASONIC TEMPLE.

KENTUCKY Drum and Fife MANUFACTORY. J. A. MASON & Co. Manufacturers of DRUMS AND FIFES, Louisville, Ky. REFERRING to the above card we beg leave to state that we have established a DRUM AND FIFE MANUFACTORY, with the latest and most improved machinery [illegible]. J. MASON & CO., 497 Main st., between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. REFERENCES: Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, [illegible]. 497 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, ARMORING HILL & SMALLS.

WAR! WAR! WAR! Military Cap Depot. M. LEVY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MILITARY CAPS, No. 4[illegible] Market street, 3 doors below Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. Companies furnished at the shortest notice. M. LEVY & CO.

MAYORS of the GREAT CITIES. WE, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, and Cherry Pectoral) have been found to be remedies of great excellence [illegible]. JAMES COOK, Mayor of Lowell, Mass.; A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of Worcester, Mass.; NATH. SILSBEE, Mayor of Salem, Mass.; F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston, Mass.; WILLIAM M. RODMAN, Mayor of Providence, R. I.; AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of Norwich, Conn.; J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of New London, Conn.; D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of New York City; R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of Cincinnati, O.; THOS. CRAWFORD, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.; CHAS. S. ROBIER [illegible]; JOHN SLOAN [illegible]; JOHN HODGDEN, Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa; FRED. S. MILL [illegible]; J. J. LYNDS [illegible]; Sr. DON ANTONIO ECHEVERRIA, Mayor of Havana. The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact of almost all the cities on this continent [illegible]. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills and Ayer's Ague Cure, prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

LOUISVILLE OPTICAL INSTITUTE. Improve your Vision. E. SINCERE, Scientific & Practical Optician, OFFICE AT MICHOT'S JEWELRY STORE, Main street, under the National Hotel.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Family Sewing Machines, NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CARRIAGES, Rockaways and Coaches. 1861. For Spring, 1861. Rockaway Buggies. Extension Top, Slide seats, Shifting Top Buggies, No Top Buggies, [illegible] Wagons. And a large assortment of Carriages of every description, which we are offering AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Also an assortment of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS comprising Springs, Axles, Leather, Bands, &c. J. F. STONE & CO.'S, Carriage [illegible] above the Galt House, north side.

Now Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED Noiseless Sewing Machine. Prices Established for 7 Years. From $50 and Upwards. 302 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky. C. T. BARBER, Agent. A large stock of Silk Twist, Marshall & Co.'s Patent Linen Thread, Orr & Macomber's, and Clark's best Spool Cotton, always on hand at Wholesale and Retail.

DICKSON & GILMORE, Importers of Guns & Fishing Tackle, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 31 Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky. WE are now receiving a large stock of [illegible].

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF. [illegible] FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO JOBBERS BY R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 515 Main st.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE copartnership heretofore existing between DAVID P. FAULDS and JAMES H. HUBER, under the name and style of D. P. FAULDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James H. Huber retiring from the concern. D. P. Faulds is charged with the settlement of the business of the late concern and is alone authorized to use the firm name in liquidation. D. P. FAULDS, JAMES H. HUBER. Louisville, May 29, 1861.

PIANO-FORTES, DRUMS, FIFES, MUSIC, and every description of Musical Goods at very low prices by D. P. FAULDS, Successors to D. P. Faulds & Co., 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

Short Horns at Woodburn Farm FOR SALE. On account of the political troubles of the country, my sale of SHORT HORNS advertised for 19th June next will not be held. The list of Stock intended for sale will be sold at private sale. Parties wishing catalogues of this Stock can be supplied on application to D. Swigert, Esq., Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky. R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER.

NOTICE. TENTS Made to order by H. WILKINS, Wall street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Hardee's Tactics. A SUPPLY [illegible] authorized edition [illegible] State Guard [illegible]. CIVILL & WOOD.

Save Your Fruit! A LARGE SUPPLY OF MASON'S FRUIT CANS; WILLOUGHBY'S "; NEWMAN'S "; KENSING'S "; [illegible] S. CASSEDAY & SON.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company. 1,000 SLAVES WANTED By Hire or by Purchase. WE will purchase or hire, for a term of five years, Five Hundred or a Thousand Slave Laborers to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas [illegible]. JEPTHA FOWLKES, Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company [illegible].

A CASH SHOE HOUSE, Sign of the "Big Shoe," No. 345 Market street. [illegible] JAS. A. EDMONDS. WHITE KID and SATIN GAITERS and SLIPPERS at JAS. A. EDMONDS'S. MEN'S CAVALRY BOOTS just received at No. 345 Market street.

COAL! COAL! I HAVE NOW A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST PITTSBURG COAL on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price for cash. WM. L. KENNEDY.

PREPARE FOR SUMMER! SAVE YOUR ICE! E. W. MACDONALD, Wholesale Dealer in and Manufacturer of GALVANIZED IRON REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, AND WATER-COOLERS, No. 49 Fourth st., BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, KY. MACDONALD'S IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR [illegible].

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases. Those afflicted with any disease of a private nature, who would escape the imposition of ignorant quacks, should not fail to read "Dr. Gates's Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases," a new and revised edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated [illegible]. DR. GATES has for many years devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of diseases of a private nature in all their varied and complicated forms [illegible]. TO THE LADIES.—Dr. Gates is agent for M. LA CROIX'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS. [illegible] Also, for MADAME CAPRAU'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS [illegible]. Consultations may be held from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. on Sundays from 9 to 1 A. M. at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets, up stairs—private entrance on Third street—Louisville, Ky. [illegible] DR. H. G. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

To the Policy-Holders of the New York Life Insurance Company. OFFICE Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, N. Y., May 8, 1861. W. S. VERNON & SON, Agents, Louisville, Ky.: GENTS: From the tenor of several communications recently received, it appears that some of our Southern friends entertain the apprehension that, in the event of a separation of the States, the Policies issued by this and other companies in the Northern States will be repudiated [illegible]. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

Soldiers, Attention! [illegible] MILITARY [illegible] Third door from Main on Third street. [illegible] CROSS & CO.

METHODIST BOOK ROOMS, No. [illegible] Fourth street, near Main. [illegible] BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible]. A. H. REDFORD.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE 1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.

MECHANICS, FARMERS & WORKING MEN. THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT, as the Prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS. The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS. These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL. Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses; the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT. *The State debt is only $10,105,398 11, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.*

PRESENT POPULATION. The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. The Agricultural Products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL. Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS. *Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties, through which it runs, was only 335,598 since which 479,293 have been added; making the whole population 814,891, a gain of 143 per cent.*

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY. As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION. Mechanics and working men will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schoolhouses, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT. The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about $10 to $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE, at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189 & 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NOTICE! WE HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS, AND HAVE TRANSferred our business to Messrs. DANFORTH & ROBERTS, whom we would respectfully recommend as well as the COMPANIES they represent, as worthy of the entire confidence of the community, and bespeak for them a continuance of the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon us. Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1861. BULLOCK & CO.

A CARD. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE PURPOSE OF transacting a GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, under the firm name of DANFORTH & ROBERTS would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public of Louisville and vicinity. J. L. DANFORTH, G. ROBERTS, Jr. Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1861. J. L. DANFORTH .... G. ROBERTS, JR.

DANFORTH & ROBERTS, (SUCCESSORS TO BULLOCK & CO.), General Insurance Agents, Office in Newcomb's Building, corner of Bullitt and Main sts. (entrance on Bullitt st.), LOUISVILLE, KY. BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, WE REPRESENT THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES, viz:

	[CASH ASSETS.]
HOME INSURANCE CO., Fire and Cargo, of New York	$1,500,000
METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York	386,000
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York	328,000
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York	320,000
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York	214,000
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York	256,000
SPRINGFIELD INSURANCE CO., of Mass.	426,000
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO., of Mass.	212,000
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., of Conn.	256,000
CHARTER-OAK INSURANCE CO., of Conn.	313,000
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., of R. I.	361,000

As AGENTS of the above WELL KNOWN and RELIABLE INSURANCE COMPANIES, we are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES in ALL THE BRANCHES of UNDERWRITING. *Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid in Louisville.* DANFORTH & ROBERTS.

FOR SALE OR RENT

For Rent. A DWELLING-HOUSE on Broadway, between First and Second streets, north side, containing 6 rooms, servants' room, and kitchen. Will be rented low to a good punctual paying tenant. Also for hire, for the balance of the year, a Servant Woman, about 25 years of age, a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Apply to J. F. STONE, No. 6[illegible] Main st., bet. First and Brook.

For Rent. We have two DWELLING-HOUSES for rent, containing several rooms each with gas fixtures, all in good order. Apply to HAYS & COOPER, Corner Main and Hancock sts.

For Rent. A nearly new BRICK DWELLING, well finished throughout, within five minutes' walk of Post-office, containing parlors, dining-room, five chambers, kitchen, and servants' rooms, now under rent at $850. Will be rented to a good tenant at $400 per annum. Possession can be had 1st June. For further particulars, address Box 516 Post-office.

For Sale—A Nice Home. A neat and handsome FRAME DWELLING of six rooms, beside halls, library, pantry, cellar, cistern, kitchen, and servants' rooms; a never-failing well, three lots [illegible] a large garden and yard handsomely laid off and ornamented with shrubbery and flowers and well stocked with fruit trees, &c. of the finest variety; in a healthy, pleasant, and thriving village, on a good railroad, 27 miles from Louisville, Ky. Price $3,000. Also a fine stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Stationery and Fancy Articles, &c., Store Fixtures, &c. Price $1,800. DR. F. H. GIBSON, Lagrange, Ky.

For Rent. A large and comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Large lot, centrally located. Rent low. Apply to J. B. WHITMAN, No. 411 Main st.

For Sale. One of the most desirable LOTS, centrally located, with a substantial and comfortable DWELLING. The lot has 54 feet front by a depth of 200 feet to an alley. The House is a three-story Brick Dwelling, with kitchen and servants' rooms attached, and all necessary out-buildings. Will sell very cheap for cash and short time. Address Box 1,115 Louisville P. O.

For Rent. THE large and spacious warehouse on the alley, in the rear of the building formerly occupied by us on Wall street. THOS. H. HUNT & CO.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale, Containing 36 acres of rich land, on the Shelbyville pike, three miles from the city, in the best neighborhood in the county. The improvements are all fine and of the most substantial kind, comprising everything necessary for comfort and convenience, with fine fruit, shrubbery, a large spring, &c. For particulars, apply to J. B. WHITMAN, No. 411 Main st.

J. W. COOK, Optician from Paris. Long Practical experience and a large assortment of OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, SPECTACLES, AND GLASSES. 492 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green, LOUISVILLE, KY. N. B. Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.

FURNITURE AT COST! $25,000 Worth of CABINET FURNITURE AT COST FOR CASH! WHARTON & BENNETT, being desirous of closing out their assortment of FURNITURE, will sell their entire stock at PRIME COST—having laid in our Furniture exclusively for cash at greatly reduced prices. Therefore buyers and [illegible] will do well to call [illegible]. Nos. 220 and 222 Market street, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

Office Ohio & Mississippi Telegraph Co., St. Louis, May 13, 1861. ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, 3d June prox., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. GEO. K. McGUNNEGLE, President.

WANTED

Wanted Immediately. TO go to the country, a healthy negro woman, 40 or 45 years old. Inquire at this office.

Wanted. LOUISIANA BANK NOTES wanted by ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO., Corner Second and Washington streets.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS and other branches which form a refined education, is about terminating an engagement in the family of a gentleman, and is desirous of a similar appointment as Private Teacher or as Manager of a School or Assistant in an Establishment. He has excellent testimonials, can give highly respectable references, and by his published works has shown [illegible] education. He is no Abolitionist, and has no objection to go South. Address L. H. F., Post-office, Marazine Iron-Works Phelps county, Mo.

Wanted. TO LEASE—2 new two-story Business Houses, on Fifth street. TO LEASE—2 Dwellings, modern style. TO SELL—A small improved Farm in Illinois. All at Revolutionary prices. D. S. CHAMBERS, Agent.

Hemp Wanted. WE wish to purchase Hemp of good quality, to be delivered during February and March, for which we will pay the full market price. THOS. H. HUNT & CO.

WEBSTER'S GALLERY HAS always been the leading Gallery in the West, and it is surprising to what perfection they have brought this Beautiful Art. We were not aware of its fame until we visited this Gallery a few days since, and saw the walls covered with elegant and truly artistic gems of Portraiture, of every size and style, and all executed so perfectly life-like; we can say that until then we had no idea that all the Messrs. Webster say in their papers is really true. But half has not been told. GO AND SEE.

WATER WORKS. LOUISVILLE Plumbing ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 124 THIRD STREET, NEAR JEFFERSON ST. Water Pipes, Hose, Hydrants, &c. WE are prepared to introduce Water Pipes into Dwellings, Stores and Factories on reasonable terms. We have a full stock of Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hydrants, Hose Boxes, &c. Having a long experience in the business we guaranty to give entire satisfaction for all work entrusted to us. DONALY & STRADER, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Oil, Lamps, Oil, Oil, Lamps, Oil, Oil, Lamps, Oil. COAL OIL, LUNAR OIL, LARD OIL, AND FLUID LAMPS of every style and embracing all the latest improvements, together with all the BURNING OILS and BURNING FLUID of the best quality, for sale wholesale and retail very low. We are exclusive agents for this city for the sale of the Breckinridge Coal Oil (the best made), and for Lunar Oil and Lamps, also for the sale of rights for the Lunar Light. Who would burn candles when a light equal to 5 or 6 candles can be had at half the cost of one candle? Lunar and Coal Oil Lamps are just as safe as candles. HARDY & BEATTY, 16 Fourth st., near National Hotel.

SADDLES, HARNESS TRUNKS, &c. The largest and most varied assortment of all the articles pertaining to the SADDLERY business to be found in the city. Purchasers will consult their interest by giving us a call. R. E. MILES, No. 211 Main st., between Second and Third.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express....6:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express..2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.........12:30 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:
St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.........7:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express...........7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation..............6:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:
Louisville Express.......................4:30 A. M.
Accommodation...........................12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail...........................7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at..........6:00 A. M
Passenger Train No. 2 at..........2:10 P. M
Accommodation Train at...........5:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Train, daily..12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturdays excepted)..........12:00 Night.
Lebanon Accommodation.............7:30 A. M
Bardstown, Elizabethtown, and Leb. Train 4:30 P. M.

☞All persons who have been notified by any person or organization to leave Kentucky will oblige us by leaving their addresses at our office.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES IN THE COUNTIES.—It is to be hoped that there will be full delegations from all the counties of this Congressional District at the Lagrange Convention on Monday. The people of all the precincts of a county cannot well assemble at the county seat for the appointment of delegates, and we presume therefore that the policy of appointing delegates at precinct meetings will be adopted.

☞The Union men of Taylor county met at Campbellsville on the 25th inst., expressed a preference for Aaron Harding, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in that district, the Fourth, and appointed a large delegation to the nominating convention to be held at Liberty on the 31st.

SUMPTER GUARDS.—At a meeting of this company last evening at their quarters at Union Hall, north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth, the following officers were unanimously elected: J. H. Bowman, Captain; J. R. Naher, 1st Lieutenant; G. B. Williams, 2d Lieutenant; and Geo. H. Nickerson, 3d Lieutenant. Several persons were elected members, yet there is room for all those who wish to join a loyal Union company. Persons who wish to join will be at the company's meeting this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock as above.

A CHANCE TO VOLUNTEER.—Lieut. Geo. Austin, of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, has established his head quarters at the Browning House, Jeffersonville. He is forming a new company for the United States service for a campaign of three years, and wishes thirty-five names to complete the muster-roll. He may be found until Monday next at the Browning House. He was born and reared in this vicinity. He has been a good citizen, and will make a gallant soldier.

THE TRAVEL.—The exodus from the South at present is immense. No less than six hundred passengers came through last night over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Many of them had travelled as far as Memphis by the steamer Louisville, but that boat having been confiscated there by the military mob, her passengers were subjected to the necessity of coming through by rail.

THE TOBACCO FAIR.—The annual tobacco fair, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Association, will take place at the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse to-day. There is an unusually large number of entries, and the exhibition will be of great interest both to planters and buyers. Premiums to the value of $250 will be distributed.

☞Mr. J. I. Schaeffer, the general travelling agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, is in the city. This route, which is through Detroit, Montreal, Quebec, and Portland, is the most pleasant and desirable route North during the summer season. For details inquire of Mr. Atmore, at the railroad office, southwest corner Main and Third streets.

☞We stated yesterday that there had been a serious row on Main street, near Seventh, on Monday evening. In the affray John Hagan, a native of Ireland, sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Chestnut street hospital for treatment, and his condition last evening was thought to be precarious.

THE UNION PIN.—We have seen a beautiful specimen of the Union breastpin, manufactured by Mr. J. F. Cook. It is neat and cheap, and will be generally worn by the friends of the Union. Orders may be left with Messrs. Hart & Mapother, or the pins may be purchased at retail at Frank Madden's.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TERM. *Tuesday, May 28th.*—Patrick Flynn, malicious stabbing. Jury failing to agree, the case was continued.

Geo. Thomas, larceny. Acquitted.

Lawrence Connelly, for the murder of his wife, was on trial at the hour of adjournment.

TOBACCO FAIR.—This exhibition comes off at 11 o'clock this morning at the Pickett Warehouse. The judges are requested to report themselves promptly at 9 o'clock.

THE FIRE.—The entire loss by the fire yesterday morning was fully $2,500. The loss to Capt. D. G. Parr, by damage to his residence, was $800; to Messrs. Bullon & Reeves, carpenters, $600, upon which there was no insurance; to Mr. E. L. Gambrall, carpenter, $800; to Mr. John Merrill, in destruction of furniture, &c., $[illegible]0.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Masons convened at Indianapolis on Monday, and was addressed by Robert Morris, Esq., of this city.

☞Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

☞The Louisville Theatre has closed for the season.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that on last Wednesday, previous to the mailboat leaving this city, a gentleman and lady went aboard and the former engaged a state-room to Cincinnati, as for himself and wife. The female is described as young, good-looking, and of lady-like appearance, while her male companion bore the outward semblance of a gentleman. The boat arrived at Cincinnati early the next morning, and it seems that soon after the gentleman went ashore, nor did he return. The passengers, one after the other, left the boat, until no one remained but the young woman, who, in the meantime, made frequent and anxious inquiries for her late companion. Time wore on, but he came not, and as busy preparation was made for the return trip of the boat to Louisville, the solitary female became an object of curiosity.

At length she too disappeared, and, as she was last seen lingering upon the outer guard of the ladies' cabin, it was fearfully suggested by some that she had perhaps thrown herself overboard, and it was even said that a splash and a death struggle had been heard in the water. The sequel to the sad tale, so far as the unfortunate woman is concerned, was developed on Monday. Her body was found floating in the river near the foot of Sycamore street, and recognized as the passenger upon the Louisville packet. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that she came to her death as above recorded. From the circumstances surrounding the case, it is inferred that she was the victim of a heartless scoundrel, who, after he had seduced and lured her from her home, basely deserted her.

ON TRIAL FOR TREASON.—The case of Ogilvie Byron Brown, charged with treason, was called in the U. S. Court at Cincinnati on Monday, Geo. E. Pugh and Wm. L. Corry volunteering to defend the prisoner. An attachment was issued for Senator Green, of Missouri, and the work of selecting a jury commenced, six of whom the defence challenged peremptorily. He has the right to thirty-five peremptory challenges and the Government the right to two. The Commercial says that, at the tedious rate in which business proceeded yesterday, it will be slow work to select a jury.

SUICIDE.—Capt. Christopher F. Fisher, of the Petersburg (Va.) Light Dragoons, committed suicide at about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning by shooting himself twice in the breast and once through his right temple, blowing his brains out. He was with his company on the march from near Craney Island to Suffolk, and when within a few miles of the latter place committed the deed. The deceased was the cashier of the Exchange Bank of Petersburg and was universally esteemed. He also left an interesting family.

SEWELL'S POINT.—This point, about which considerable interest is now felt, is situated on the south shore of Hampton Roads, four miles from Fort Monroe. If fortified, it would command the entrance to Elizabeth Channel, which leads to the harbor of Norfolk.

☞A poor Irishman was ridden on a rail and otherwise abused at Hays' Springs a few days ago for expressing Union sentiments.

SECESSION OUTRAGE.—An attempt was made by the secessionists a few days ago at Sedalia, Mo., to assassinate E. M. Joel, the U. S. Mail agent, and one or two others who endeavored to rescue him.

VENERABLE DRUM.—The drum now in use by Captain Hannah's company, of Polk county, Tennessee, is a relic of the Revolutionary war—it was beaten at the charge on Yorktown.

☞Every company at Camp Dennison has enlisted for the war. Their applications were filed on Monday, upon the faith of the guarantee of Governor Dennison.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, May 28, 1861.

The entire delegation from Kentucky were in their seats this morning when the Convention assembled, consisting of John J. Crittenden, Jas. Guthrie, Rufus K. Williams, Archie Dixon, Francis M. Bristow, Joshua F. Bell, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Dunlap, Charles S. Morehead, James F. Robinson, John B. Huston, and Robert Richardson.

The Rev. Mr. Abbott opened the Convention with prayer, after which the Committee on Credentials, through Mr. Wickliffe, made a report. There were full delegations accredited from Kentucky and Missouri, but no evidence was submitted that Tennessee as a State had taken steps to be represented, and it is fairly to be presumed that, like Virginia, she has declined to unite with Kentucky and Missouri in any efforts to procure guarantees and amendments to the Constitution to give security and confidence to the slave States. The people of McMinn and Sevier counties, however, accredited John Caldwell as their representative, and he was invited to take a seat and render such aid and advice and consultation as he may deem fit and profitable. The act of the Kentucky Legislature, it will be remarked, provides that her delegates shall unite with those from such other States as have not seceded, as may send delegates. Tennessee, therefore, cannot be admitted here, but her Union men are welcomed as advisory and consulting friends. Judge Gamble, John B. Henderson, William A. Hall, and W. G. Pomroy were present as accredited from the Missouri State Convention of last March.

Mr. Wickliffe then proposed that the oath of office should be administered to the delegates from Kentucky. Judge Williams said from his official position on the bench, he thought there might be an incompatibility in his taking the oath as holding any other office, though he did not believe the two positions were incompatible. Mr. Richardson was in an analagous position; he holds the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and had felt doubts as to the prudence of regarding the position of a delegate here as an officer in the purview of the Constitution of Kentucky. Mr. Bell moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Organization to decide the question, are delegates officers in the view of the Constitution? The Constitution is explicit in its declaration that *all officers* shall, prior to entering upon their duties, take an oath, and the single question to determine is are delegates officers in the sense of the Constitution. This motion was adopted and the subject went over for future consideration.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to whom shall be referred the subjects recommended in the acts and ordinances under which this Convention has been inaugurated, and also the original amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden to the Senate of the United States at the last session of Congress, with instructions to reduce the same, in form of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States, preserving the substance of said original proposition, and to make such other additions to the same as may seem just and proper to secure the Slave States and the citizens thereof the enjoyment of their just and equal rights in the Union and under the Constitution. This resolution was adopted and also another which proposed the rules of the Senate of Kentucky for the government of the Convention, as far as they are applicable.

I was gratified to see Gov. Magoffin in attendance and an interested spectator in the proceedings of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Dixon, he was invited to take his seat on the floor of the Convention during its sessions.

On motion of Mr. Bell, a Committee on Resolutions was adopted, to whom all matters shall be referred without debate, including the resolution of Mr. Wickliffe, and also report an order of business. Messrs. Crittenden, Gamble and Hall of Missouri, Dixon, and Huston were appointed on the committee. Leave of absence for to-morrow was granted to Judge Robinson, who is called home by important business. It was agreed to hold the future sessions of the Convention in the Senate Chamber, as the room of the Court of Appeals is too small to accommodate spectators, and the patriotic and Union-loving ladies of this city are anxious to attend the deliberations of this important body. And when I speak of the Convention as an important body, I refer with pride to its composition, and to the life long services of most of its members. They have heretofore differed, and differed widely, on mere abstract questions of party policy; they have been Whigs and Democrats, but now all old party lines are merged, the conventional barriers which precluded true patriots from affiliating, and drew cordons around the camps of partisanship, have been demolished, and we find a Crittenden and a Guthrie, a Bell and a Dixon, a Huston and a Wickliffe, forgetting past differences and determined to assert the supreme power of the Government and to aid it in maintaining its constitutional authority. They are all sons of the South, loyal to the maintenance of all legal rights of the South, and having all their sympathies with the people of the South, but they do not now regard the issue as a sectional one between the North and the South; it has assumed a graver aspect, and the question now is, have we a government which commands our support, and is our loyalty due to it, or subservient to our interests as citizens of Kentucky. This is the spirit that animates the statesmen and sages who are assembled here to lend the weight of their moral influences to the solution of the great and absorbing question, how shall we save the government from disruption and our republican institutions from overthrow. That they may be able to solve it is the prayerful hope of all good and true citizens.

The secession programme for nominating Mr. Crittenden as the Congressional candidate at Lexington yesterday was not played out, or rather was not attempted, after its careful preparation. It seems that some of the leaders were incautious enough to approach Mr. Crittenden to ascertain his opinion as to the resolutions of the Secession State Convention, held here this spring, called by the "immortal six," and to obtain from him some pledge or promise or understanding. I don't suppose they insulted him by a direct proposition, but something was needed upon which they might plant themselves. Failing to obtain this, they fell back on Capt. Sime and renominated him. If any thing were needed to show the spirit of faction and the utter hopelessness of the secessionists in their efforts to maintain themselves before the people, this effort to clog the free movements of Mr. Crittenden and obtain from his generous spirit some concession or some outgiving which might be tortured into concession, is wonderfully significant. For a half century he has been the loved and trusted exponent of the State; in the councils of Kentucky and of the nation; as a statesman and a jurist he has made a record which is written with a pencil of light and truth, and beams most brightly with all the effulgence of patriotism and the inspirations of intellect. Any men who cannot support him who possesses such a record, who require pledges or explanations, and cannot advocate him for Congress without putting him through all the *menage* which your one-horse politicians are accustomed to exhibit, have sunk very low in their estimate of devoted public service, and are animated by no single glow of respect for a life of undeviating conservatism, chivalrous loyalty, and unimpeachable integrity. Such men cannot be represented by John J. Crittenden, but will will find their true exponent in "the pliant willow," William E. Sims. The issue thus is fairly made; the *people* of the Eighth Congressional District will spontaneously support Mr. Crittenden to represent them and the interests and the honor of Kentucky, while the miserable squad of secessionists and political hucksters will use artifices and money and every questionable means at their command to send Mr. Sims back, to be their organ, that they may regulate his "stops" and dictate the "time" of all his movements. While the great heart of the people throbs with emotion at the present ruined, torn, and distracted condition of the country, is it not lamentable to reflect that the old and democratic spirit of party still rages here in the Ashland District, and that faction has the assurance to confront the hosts of patriots who will rise to the support of the imperilled Constitution? For two score years nearly this Ashland District has been almost sacred ground, and I sincerely believe that, as the "heart of the Bruce lent impulse to the flagging zeal and courage of the Scottish legions, so the presence of the ashes of the great hearted and lion-mettled sage of Ashland will reinvigorate the conservatives of this District and lead to the total rout of their opponents.

It is stated here to-day that those in power have become seriously alarmed at recent treasonable demonstrations in the First Congressional District and that agents have been sent down to curb the revolution and save the Governor the pain of being compelled to enforce his neutrality doctrines there with the strong arm of the offended law. I presume that his Excellency, by this time, has made up his mind to look impartially at both the borders of Kentucky, and see that her soil is not invaded by incursions of rebels from Tennessee, while the Lue and cry is kept up that Lincoln is meditating an invasion from the North. If this same proposal in the First District, of seceding from Kentucky and annexing itself to Tennessee is openly attempted, there will be some other interested parties to the Jackson purchase and other common owners of the right of way on the Ohio and Mississippi, who will feel it their duty to interpose and arrest it. I trust, however, that better counsels will prevail, I think that Dr. Johnson, Senator Cissell, and others have gone home towards that region with some softening and toning down of their asperity, and I should not be at all surprised if we were soon to see the good effects of the charge; indeed I should be lamentably disappointed if they are not speedily perceptible.

THE POINT OF HONOR.—The subjoined letter from ex-President Buchanan was received at the office of the National Intelligencer a few days ago. A friend of the ex-President's who happened to read the letter, and who feels much interested in the question of honor and duty which the letter incidentally but very strongly states, and thinking that the opinion of one who has served the country so long might exert a salutary influence on the opinions of others, asked and obtained the consent of the writer to its publication, and it is published accordingly:

WHEATLAND, May 6.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In the confusion of the times I have not received your tri-weekly numbers 9,157 and 9,158, of April 27 and April 30, I believe. As yours is the only paper of which I preserve a file, I should feel greatly obliged if you would send me these numbers.

Several items in the Intelligencer have awakened my attention to the facility with which military gentlemen relieve themselves from their oaths and change their allegiance. A military oath has ever been held sacred in all ages and in all countries. Besides the solemn sanctions of religion, there is superadded the highest appeal to personal honor. Each military officer swears that he will bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatever. They do not swear to support the Constitution of any State. Educated by the United States, they belong to the Federal Government in a peculiar sense. Whilst I can imagine why an officer may resign rather than shed the blood of citizens of his native State in war, yet it is difficult to excuse or palliate the next step, which is to go over to the enemy, and make war upon the time honored flag of the country. Major Beauregard, when he discharged the first gun against Fort Sumpter, lighted a flame which it will require a long time to extinguish. The people of the North at present are enthusiastically unanimous. They never were aroused until that shot was fired. I often warned Southern gentlemen that this would be the inevitable result.

Your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

UNION MEETING IN LINCOLN.—The Union men of Lincoln county held a large meeting in Stanford on Saturday last for the appointment of delegates to the Union Congressional Convention of the District. Some of the best men of the county were appointed delegates, and a strong preference was manifested for the nomination of Joshua F. Bell. Among the patriotic resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That our country, and our whole country, demands from the people that they should make every reasonable sacrifice to save the best Government that ever existed in the world, so that peace, prosperity, and happiness might be restored to the citizens of our now distracted country; and, whilst we so express ourselves, we are willing, most cordially, to support any true Union man that said Convention may nominate, regardless of old party issues, and that we will stand by the Union and the Government in the exercise of its just and constitutional powers.

INTENTIONS OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—The following paragraph is from an article in the last number of the New York Tribune, a paper which is probably pretty well informed as to the Administration's diplomatic plans and purposes:

Respecting the instructions to Mr. Adams, it is not mere conjecture when we assume that they will be as explicit as those to Mr. Dayton, which have been published, in declaring that under no possible circumstances will this nation consent to any separation of the Union, or severance of its territory, or rejection of its authority. Mr. Adams will declare distinctly that any recognition by the British Government, official or unofficial, of any person purporting in any way to represent the Southern Confederacy, will be esteemed such an offence as to require him immediately to demand his passports and retire, and to cause his passports to be sent to the British Minister at Washington; further, that any offer by Great Britain of mediation between this Government and its rebellious citizens would be resented as an affront; and, finally, that such ground will be taken respecting privateers and letters of marque as to make it sure that Great Britain will neither open her ports to the pirate fillibusters of Mr. Jefferson Davis, nor give them any countenance.

☞A letter that we received yesterday from a highly intelligent gentleman of Tennessee says:

Tennessee will secede no doubt. The Union men are alarmed, as they may well be. Cutting throats and hanging are very common terms here. Threats are made that will keep the timid and the old away from the polls—unless they are for secession. By the way, a secessionist here says that Kentucky will secede—that it is their programme for her to appear neutral till a certain time, and that all will then be right. He said this to one whom he wrongly supposed to be a secessionist.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

PADUCAH, May 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I read with no little surprise a letter in your daily of the 22d inst., written over the signature of "Sentinel," at Paducah.

As a good Union man and an old citizen of Paducah, I feel that great injustice will be done her citizens if "Sentinel" is permitted to spread broadcast over the country his own fabrications for matters of fact without notice.

His letter bears upon its face a desire to do evil. I am sure he is more of a mischief-maker than a Union man.

It is true there are a few disunionists in Jackson's Purchase who are anxious to cut it off from the State in case she does not secede, and the Convention at Mayfield, to be held on the 30th inst., may have and no doubt has that object in view, but I can assure you that this move is discountenanced by the most rabid secessionists in the country. I have conversed with many of them and they still claim to have some loyalty to some Power.

If, as they say, "we are not good and loyal citizens of the United States, for God's sake let us be loyal to Kentucky; however much it may be against our wishes, let us submit to her action." Such is the feeling of the majority of that class, and for that reason I am convinced that the Mayfield Convention will turn out an abortion. The ground is too good for the seed.

"Sentinel" would have you believe that the arms here, furnished by the State, were shipped to Union City. Such is not the fact. The arms truly were sent from here, but are within the borders of the State, and are no doubt subject at any time to proper orders. It was thought prudent by gentlemen of both persuasions that they should be removed, and "Sentinel" is the first intimation of complaint. By what authority they were removed I cannot say.

"Sentinel" would have you believe that the company of young men who left a few days since on the Lina Boyd were destined for Union City. Such is not the fact. They were taken to Florence in the hope of getting in the Southern army.

Letters have been received from some of them post-marked Florence.

"Sentinel" would have you believe that 200 barrels of flour were shipped from this point to Union City. Such is not the fact. I was informed by a gentleman who is acquainted with the circumstances that the purchase was made by a resident of Columbus, the citizens of which are almost daily trading in this city.

It is evident to my mind that "Sentinel" has distorted these occurrences with the evident intent of making your readers believe that the disunionists are carrying everything before them, and that if some relief is not given this country will be too warm for Union men. Such an impression is wrong. The fire-eaters can bluster, but they have never yet overawed the Union men, nor will they ever attempt it, for I can never believe that the people of Kentucky here or in any other portion of the State will ever so far forget themselves as to imbrue their hands in a brother's blood for merely an honest difference of opinion.

There is quiet in our midst and has been for some days, but such letters as "Sentinel's" has a very strong tendency to rouse the Union men in perfect disgust. He slanders them when he says they want help from the Government. They want no help, either from the North or the South. They can take care of themselves. Their hope is in Kentucky standing firm and keeping off the two great contending powers until reason has time to resume her throne. The Union men are firm; they believe in their hearts they are right. They have never been threatened, as "Sentinel" would have you believe. It is true there are some young hot-heads who are boiling over for a fight, and at times may be guilty of some improprieties, but certainly what a few wild boys may do should not be laid at the door of every good citizen of Paducah, for they do not countenance immoderate action.

Gentlemen, if you deem it proper, I will be much obliged if you will give this letter room in your columns. Respectfully, UNION.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DUNNSVILLE, KY., May 25, 1861.

Most Noble Prentice:

Permit an humble lover of his country to say go on in the good fight for the Union, which you are so valiantly waging against secessionists. Continue to pour hot shot into their ranks until one shall not remain to curse the soil of Kentucky. Raise high that voice, which has so often been heard above the din of political strife, and plead, as none may, for *peace* and reconstruction of the Union, which, with all its imperfections and blotches upon the body politic, is the grandest and most perfect structure of civil liberty upon which the glad beams of the sun ever rested!

The Union, its many blessings and bright memories, is worth compromising to save, not for a year, but until the great heart of time shall have beat its last pulse. Old Mercer has spoken nobly for the Union, and the citizens here have flung the stars and stripes to the breeze, which quivers as a thing of life that had caught up the mad play of patriotism which now pulses through the loyal heart of old Kentucky. May Kentucky stand where her true interest dictates—in the Union, not out of it—even though every Border State should throw off their mantle of allegiance to the Government and leap madly into revolution. Even then, her true interest dictating, she should draw her mantle of loyalty, all spotless and radiant, yet closer about her noble form, with a sad brow looking upon the bleeding fragments of a once glorious Republic, saying of this sad and revolting work, "my hands are clean."

Thank God, Kentucky has not yet been plunged by *traitors* into the dark and bloody vortex of civil war, prepared for her by men who would see her virgin soil drenched in blood, her cities and towns laid waste for their own aggrandizement. Continue to urge Kentucky to maintain her present proud, enviable, and loyal position as pacificator. Kentucky once plunged into this unholy, fratricidal war, Oh! is there power in heaven to save the Union? Let her stand the proud nucleus of conservatism around which the seceding States may be drawn into reconstruction as lasting as time itself. J. F. C.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Please inform the pump man through the columns of your paper that the pump on Fourth street between Green and Walnut, is out of order. A SUBSCRIBER.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river is falling slowly at this point, with seven feet two inches water in the canal. The weather was warm last evening, with indications of rain.

At Cincinnati at noon yesterday the river had fallen twelve inches during the previous twenty-four hours.

The bright Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

The Star Grey Eagle, Captain Donally, will leave for Henderson at the usual hour this afternoon.

Captain J. B. Archer is in the city making arrangements to place the Commercial in the Louisville and Memphis trade.

The popular little steamer Dove, Capt. Sanders, will leave on a short trip for the Kentucky river at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Tuesday, May 28.*—John Harman and Martin Simons, assaulting with intent to kill. Continued till to-morrow.

Sarah E. Lewis, stealing two horses and a negro man from Isaac N. Hardin. Discharged.

Jos. M. Lane, suspected felon. Bail in $300 for six months.

Edward Barnes and Geo. Stoll, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail in $200 each for three months.

Com'th by M. Jane Burnett vs. William Gibson and wife, peace warrant. Dismissed at plaintiffs' cost.

Edward Ego and Daniel Keith, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail in $100 each for one month.

Jacob S. Eschenlaub, assaulting Jas. Murphy. Bail in $50 to answer to-morrow.

The Grand Jury returned fourteen indictments.

MARSHAL DOHONEY.—In response to a demand made upon the Bureau at Washington for his pay, Superintendent Kennedy has forwarded the following reply to Marshal Thos. R. Dohoney, at this city:

SIR: I have been notified by the accounting officers of the Treasury, to suspend all payment to Marshals, except a few specified cases, and until this is superseded by a permit to pay, I have no alternative but to observe the order.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

The people of Shelby county will meet in Convention at Shelbyville on Friday next, May 31, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention to be held at Lagrange, June 3d. By order of the Co. Com.
J. R. DUPUY, Secretary.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LAGRANGE, May 27, 1861.

Again I find myself troubling you with some suggestions upon the unhappy condition of our country, and how it's troubles may be healed. They may be worthless, but, if so, they are made in the faint hope that something may be done to avert the calamities of a long and wasting war. I am aware of the difficulties in the way; I know it is a question the greatest minds of the age must approach with diffidence and with much misgiving. Still it is too hard to give up all as lost; to go to work to become reconciled to all that is before us if things drift on as they seem to-day; and the question is eagerly asked, is there no hope? is all lost? is there none to deliver?

Would to God I had the mind of a Clay! how willingly would I, like him, lay it upon the altar of my country, and like him, spend and be spent in healing its dissensions and staunching its gaping, bleeding wounds.

Kentucky, however censured both North and South, stands a sad and solitary mediator between warring sections. She has taken the first step marked out for herself. She has determined to remain neutral, and may now be regarded as pretty fairly settled down in that position. She cannot be *coaxed* out of it, and her gallant sons are resolved she shall not be *driven* out of it.

But there is still another step in the line of her duty. She has not yet done her work.

It is still her duty, and, I trust, her proved destiny, as mediator, to settle this unnatural quarrel that now curses our country and mankind.

How can this be done? What is the first step to be taken, and how is she to proceed in this delicate task?

Let her select a number of her wisest and best men, whose patriotism is large enough to take in their *whole* country, send them as a committee, by her authority and in her name, to Montgomery; there have a full and free interview with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy; ascertain what their grievances, real or imaginary, are; what they want of the Federal Government, and on what terms, and what are their purposes. Then let them go to Washington, lay all this fully and fairly before the authorities there; and hear what, if any, propositions they have to make; what wrongs they complain of, and how they can be redressed.

With all this before them, it seems to me they could devise some plan of adjustment, that, ere long, would stay this unholy strife.

And if they should fail, surely it would be a failure in as noble a cause as ever patriots undertook.

But they cannot fail. They would be up-borne by the nation's prayers, and cheered and sustained by a peace loving God, who would go before them on their mission of peace like the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night. Surely they *could not* fail.

And could they but succeed in restoring first peace, and then—though it might not be for years—our Union, our once happy, glorious Union, posterity would have cause to bless them, and a grateful people would gather up their ashes and embalm them, side by side with those of Washington, in the nation's heart. D.

[By telegraph to the Cincinnati papers.]

BALTIMORE, May 27.

The next movement of the Government will be toward Harper's Ferry. Troops are being concentrated west of this city, at Chambersburg, Penn., Wheeling, Va., and at other points, and all kept in readiness for marching. The Virginians are getting apprehensive, as they have torn up the railroad below the Point of Rocks, but do not stop the running of trains when the passengers change cars, as they now do. The large rock projecting over the road at this point has been undermined, and so evenly balanced that it can be thrown down on the road at a moment's warning.

I have seen several gentlemen to-day, who left Richmond on Saturday. They say that the invasion of Virginia has been hailed with enthusiasm by the rebel troops. Five thousand men at Manassas Gap on Saturday, and more moved toward that point. The troops there were busily engaged in throwing up entrenchments, and mounting guns, some of which were of the heaviest calibre. There will, probably, be a fight at that point before the end of the week. The Federal troops once in possession of this point, the reinforcements of Harper's Ferry will be cut off, and supplies and provisions stopped.

There was no truth in the report of the Sewell Point fight, but I am satisfied that Gen. Butler will make a movement upon it as soon as he receives his reinforcements from New York. They will probably arrive to-morrow.

The Richmond papers all join in exciting the Southern army to immediate march upon the Federal troops.

Jeff. Davis was expected to arrive in Richmond on Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Nine hundred New Hampshire troops arrived in this city this afternoon. They proceeded immediately to Washington.

Twenty thousand more troops are to be concentrated here immediately, and it is believed that the President will soon issue another proclamation calling for an additional army of one hundred thousand troops.

Secretary Cameron passed through this city this afternoon, on his way to New York.

I learn from a gentleman from Washington to-night, that all was quiet there to-day, but the troops are kept under arms. Batteries are being erected on all the hills that command approaches to the Capital.

I was shown a letter received here to-day from an officer now at Fort Pickens to his father in this city. He says that the fort cannot possibly be held out against the Confederates for twenty-four hours, as Bragg has so arranged his batteries that he can throw shells into the fort every minute.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

I reiterate on the highest authority my former assertion, that no further advance into Virginia will be made by the army of invasion at present.

General Scott received authentic advices to-day, indicating intention of rebels to observe a strict defensive position.

Five thousand insurgents have been hurriedly gathered at Manassas Gap Junction 27 miles west of Alexandria, and are now erecting fortifications, their belief being that Federal forces will advance to that point to cut off rebels at Harper's Ferry.

Military authorities here generally express the opinion that a battle is not likely to be fought for some time on the other side of the river. There are now 16 regiments on the other, and 12, exclusive of regulars and District volunteers, on this side of the Potomac.

From personal observation to-day, I can say that all on the Virginia side are now comfortably fixed in camps.

Strong earth works are going up at Virginia end of Long Bridge, and another directly opposite Georgetown will control all access to Washington.

Three thousand men are constantly handling picks and shovels.

Several Fire Zouaves have been shot by Federal sentinels for failing to give the countersign. Members of the same corps have been committing excesses in Alexandria.

It is certain that Governor Banks, now here, will be entrusted with a high position in the army.

A large deputation is here from Illinois to urge the concentration of a large army at Cairo, and operations down the Mississippi.

SEIZURE OF U. S. VESSELS.—We learn that all the United States vessels in this port, which have arrived here since the 6th inst., were taken possession of this morning by the Confederate authorities here.—*N. O. Delta 24th.*

MARRIED.

On the 2[illegible] inst., by the Rev. William H. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] LAVIELLE to M[illegible] [illegible], both of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his late residence, Medora, in Oldham county, Ky., on the night of the 20th inst., suddenly, of heart disease, Col. [illegible] E. MEANS, in the 55th year of his age.

How pleasant it is to turn with reminiscence to the past; to look back through the long vista of by-gone days and upon with delight on the many events which transpired during the life of an upright, honest and noble friend. How pleasant the retrospect. The deceased will ever have a place in my most grateful recollections, as I have the satisfaction of knowing that he had so [illegible] the happiness of a loving and dearly loved family. He seemed to exist but to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible].

He was a tender and devoted husband, an affectionate parent, an ardent friend, and a true patriot. Honest and upright [illegible].

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, KY., May 27, 1861. [illegible]

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York city, submitted the following resolutions to the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session at Philadelphia:

Gratefully acknowledging the distinguished bounty and care of Almighty God toward this favored land, and also recognizing our obligations to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, this General Assembly adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the present agitation and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on hereby to confess and bewail their national sins, to offer our thanks to the Father of light for his abundant and undeserved goodness towards us as a nation, to seek His guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great high priest of the Christian profession, to turn away his anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Second. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Assembly it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold, and encourage the Federal Government.

By a vote of 117 to [illegible] the consideration of the resolutions was made the first order of the day for Friday morning.

COL. ELLSWORTH—MANNER OF HIS DEATH. A Washington correspondent of the Tribune, giving lengthy details of his death, says:

The Colonel was shot through the breast by one charge of a double barreled gun, the other charge entering a wainscoting near him.

He fell on his face, only exclaiming, "My God!" and the blood gushed from his wound with such profusion as to drench the entire passage.

A few seconds afterward he uttered a low moan, but his eyes were instantly fixed, and he had ceased to breathe.

He was laid upon a bed in a room near at hand, with the rebel flag stained with his blood, and now a trophy to his glory, about his feet.

The surgeon, who soon arrived, satisfied us that he had expired at the moment of his being shot.

The man who killed him was James W. Jackson, who proved to be the keeper of the house.

He must have died as suddenly. He was shot through the head, and afterward run through the body by the sabre bayonet of the same private.

His wife presently discovered the fatal body, and approaching the body uttered the most agonizing cries, and although treated with the utmost consideration that could be offered her in her misery, she remained for a long time in the wildest state of frenzy.

The house was in the utmost confusion. The leaders darted from their rooms, but were held in control by the Zouaves, who at once established the Colonel, and who at once established and maintained order.

Acting Surgeon Pescinet, of the Seventy first Regiment, who made a post mortem examination of Colonel Ellsworth's body, reports that the contents of the gun entered the chest a little left of the breast bone, between the second and fourth ribs, fracturing the third, and passed through the left lung. The heart and pericardium was not wounded. The area of the aorta and bronchi was lacerated. The slugs lodged in the second and third dorsal vertebrae.

The World adds:

It may not be amiss to mention at this time that Colonel Ellsworth has been engaged for the last two years to Miss Carrie Spafford, a young lady of seventeen, the daughter of Charles F. Spafford, a wealthy citizen of Rockford, Ill. Miss Spafford was recently a student in the Carroll Institute, Brooklyn. The marriage would probably have taken place ere this, but for the breaking out of the war.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON HOME MANUFACTURES.—The following letter from the Secretary of War was addressed to the Chief Engineer, in reply to a note from that gentleman, recommending the admission, duty free, of "two cases of linen drillings, imported for use of Military Academy:"

The Secretary of War cannot, with his views of public duty, approve this recommendation of the Chief Engineer. He can discover no reason why, at a time like the present, the cadets at West Point should be furnished with imported linen instead of a domestic manufactured article, when the officers and privates now in actual service in the field are not sufficiently well provided with clothing, even of home manufacture. He is, moreover, deeply impressed with the conviction that the policy of the Government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country. Satisfied that linen drillings can be obtained in the home market that will answer all the purposes of those proposed to be imported, he feels obliged to withhold his approbation of this recommendation. SIMON CAMERON,
May 3, 1861. Secretary of War.

TROUBLE WITH THE PORTUGUESE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—By a letter from the African squadron in the columns of the Advertiser, it appears that our Government has a little account to settle with Portugal:

The naval storekeeper at Loando ejected from his office a Portuguese sea captain who demanded pay for a larger amount of wood than he had actually delivered, and for this, the storekeeper, Mr. Eunie, was arrested by the town authorities and imprisoned in one of the three forts, after which he was thrown into the common jail. The dismissal of our fleet demanded his release, which was refused, and so the matter stood at the time the letter was written, March 27. The general feeling in the fleet was for bombarding the place. There was three small forts in the place, and a Portuguese brig of war, mounting ten guns. Our steam gun-boat Mystic five guns, was considered a match for the latter, while the forts could be silenced by the flag-ship Constellation, twenty-two guns, and the steam sloop San Jacinto, to thirteen guns. Doubtless the presence of this force will induce the Portuguese to give up their prisoner.

FEELING IN ENGLAND ON THE WAR SUBJECT—PRIVATEERING, SHIP RISKS, AND COTTON FROM INDIA.—The London *Times* of the 11th of May remarks:

Some American politicians are disposed to believe that the refusal of the United States Government to accede to the proposals of the Congress at Paris for the abolition of the system of privateering was a part of a plot already deliberately being organized in favor of the secession movement. The chief ground for this is the fact that Mr. Jefferson Davis, now the President of the Southern confederation, was at the time the Federal Secretary of War, and a very influential member of the Cabinet. By the junction of Arkansas, the seceding States of America will now comprise three out of four repudiating governments, namely, Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas. The North will remain staunch only by the association of Michigan, whose case, however, is among the worst.

We find the following in the money article of the London Chronicle of the 11th of May:

We learn that eight guineas per cent. have been paid to-day for war risks on an American vessel (Northern property), from Mobile to Liverpool. On a British ship from Liverpool to New Orleans and back, three per cent, extra was asked for war risk, but not paid. As a general rule, all American rates are higher, in consequence of the complications, as the sea risk is supposed to be increased by the absence of lights, chance of privateers, &c. On long voyages the extra premium for war risk on American ranges from one per cent, upwards, according to the position of the ship.

ATTACK ON A SECESSION SWORD FACTORY IN RICHMOND.—The following paragraph from the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday indicates that there are still opponents of secession in that city:

Messrs. Boyle & Gamble, who have established a saw factory in this city, have been for some time engaged in the manufacture of swords for the Southern troops. We learn that their factory was set on fire yesterday morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, by a party of daring but dastardly scoundrels, who, to the number of seven or eight, came up and attacked the watchman stationed there, beating him badly. He did not, however, yield quietly; two of the villains were knocked down, when a third drew a revolver and threatened to put a ball through him if he made more resistance. The party set fire to a lot of wrapping paper contained in the office; when the guard, having summoned the watch in a loud tone of voice, the incendiaries left, having previously ascended to the top of the building and stolen the flag which was flying therefrom.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

I have before me the proceedings of the Biennial Session of the "Southern Baptist Convention," recently held in the city of Savannah, as they were reported to the Savannah Republican, containing a series of resolutions "unanimously adopted" by that body as expressive of the sentiments of the "Baptist Church," cordially approving the formation of the government of the Confederate States of America, and applauding the noble course of that government up to the present time."

It is due to the Baptists of Kentucky, a very large majority of whom are loyal to the Union, that a few facts should accompany the publication of the action of the Southern Baptist Convention, with which Kentucky is allied for the purpose of carrying the Gospel to those who have it not, at home and abroad.

1st. Of the one hundred and thirty-two delegates composing the Convention at its session in Savannah, one hundred and fourteen were from the three States of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, leaving but eighteen from all the other Southern States.

2d. Only two delegates are set down for Kentucky. Of these two, one, the "Rev. I. W. Allen, of Kentucky, is on the committee that "unanimously reported the resolutions. Now I take it for the fact, the Kentucky Baptists are unapprised of the fact, if it is one, that this gentleman is a minister of the Baptist church in Kentucky. He supplied the pulpit of one of the Baptist churches in Louisville temporarily, as he assured me frequently, while he domiciled in that city. He is for some time been the Secretary of the Bible Board since he left Kentucky, is a Virginian, and never had, if he stated the truth, any intention of becoming a citizen of our State.

3d. The other delegate from Kentucky voted for the resolutions, though, as he remarked, "there were some objectionable features in the report of the committee;" that he belonged to a party in Kentucky that was "for holding on to the present status of affairs, which, he believed, embraced the large body of the people of Kentucky."

Had these resolutions been adopted by the Convention at Savannah been presented to the General Association of Kentucky Baptists recently held in the city of Lexington, they would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority.

I have written the foregoing, not for the purpose of casting any reflections upon the Convention, or upon any of its delegates, but to correct the impression that a mere statement of the fact would, the action of the resolution by the "unanimous" vote of the Convention, having three or four or a majority of six or seven hundred thousand Baptists, is well calculated to make.
A KENTUCKY BAPTIST.

NOTICES OF THE DAY

ATTENTION, HOME GUARD.—The members of companies as follows: The Hamilton Guards, Second Ward Rangers, Council Guards, First Ward Home Guards, and the Tenth Ward Infantry are requested to meet to-night at the Tobacco Warehouse on Preston street, between Washington street and the creek. A full attendance is desired, as the Mayor will be present and swear them in.

UNION MEETING.—The Union men of the Sixth Ward are requested to meet at the City Court Room, this (Wednesday) evening, May 29th, at eight o'clock, to appoint delegates to the Union Convention to be held at Lagrange. All Union men are invited to attend. my29 j&b

☞The citizens of the Sixth Ward will meet at the City Court room this evening to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention at Lagrange.

☞In addition to that great sale which takes place this morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., at L. Kahn & Co.'s, 404 Main street, will be sold 300 pairs gray and white military blankets. Also, 300 dozen Union socks; also, a large stock of ladies' dress goods, notions, &c.; also, 100 dozen New York made shirts. The goods must be sold without regard to any price, on account to raise the money advanced. For particulars, see advertisement. m28 d1

☞This morning (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, Mr. Henry will continue the sale of Mr. A. D. Mansfield's stock. Buyers will find a large and general stock of staple and fancy furnishing goods well worthy their attention, which will be closed out without any reservations.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES

☞Everybody wants a picture from Lirod's Gallery, at present prices—No. 109 Main street. m28 d4

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Captain Wm. J. Heady, Union candidate for the Legislature in Bullitt county, Ky., will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places. Speaking at two o'clock each day:

Pitts' Point, Friday, May 31.
Lebanon Junction, June 1.
Leach's, Monday, June 3.
Mt. Washington, Tuesday, June 4.
Bells Mill, Wednesday, June 5.
Peter Miller's, Thursday, June 6.
Shepherdsville, June County Court day.
dw&t to

The Latest News of Importance for the Public.

DRY GOODS REDUCED AGAIN.

I am now prepared to offer my customers still greater bargains than ever. Having a very large stock of spring goods of every description on hand, that was bought in the East at the present panic prices, I am determined to sell them at prices never before known in this city, and at prices that will defy competition. The goods must be sold for cash in order to make room for my fall stock. I am also receiving daily fresh goods of every description that were bought at the East at a great sacrifice from houses that failed. I have, also, a very large quantity of new spring bonnets that I am determined to sell 100 per cent. below value.

Yours respectfully,
m24 d6 C. F. O'DONNELL, Proprietor.

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz, percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached [illegible] sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at
G. P. TABB'S,
m22 j&b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞The female organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maturity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's celebrated stomach Bitters will save [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the land, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who are now unable to go through with labors will be enabled, without at all, its certain to prostrate them. Sold by all druggists. md dim

☞Something to restore and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be certain of using a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye is the *only* one ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation of *the most natural hair dye ever invented.*

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

ml d&wim

AUCTION SALES

By S. G. Henry & Co.

LARGE SALE OF MAHOGANY, IMITATION ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, AND OAK FURNITURE AND PARLOR AND LOOKING CHAIRS

TO PAY CASH ADVANCES.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, May [illegible], at 10 o'clock at Auction-room No. [illegible] Main street, we will sell a general variety of [illegible] [illegible], &c.:
Parlor, Dining [illegible], and Chamber Furniture;
Solid mahogany Parlor and Rocking Chairs;
Dumb Waiters, and Chamber and Sewing do.

To which we would call the special attention of dealers and housekeepers.

To which will be added an invoice of China and Glassware and other housekeeping articles.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m23 d Auctioneers

Large Auction Sale!

BY L. KAHN & CO.,

No. 404 Main Street,

On Tuesday & Wednesday next,

MAY 28 AND 29,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock and continuing during the day,

OF NEW INVOICES OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Sattinets, Shirts, a large lot of Hose and Half Hose, DeLaines, Challies, Robes, a large lot of white, fancy, and Marseilles Shirts, bleached Domestic, and hundreds of other desirable articles; also a large lot of Boots and Shoes.

☞We call the attention of merchants to this sale, as the Goods are mostly composed of staple articles. The investment will be a good one. We invite all to attend the sale.

Terms cash (bankable funds).
L. KAHN & CO.
I. GRAUMAN, Auctioneer. m27 d3

Washington Insurance Company

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Chartered Capital $500,000.
Paid in and secured $250,000.

Office, north side of Main street, [illegible] over the store of B. P. Scally.

RISKS taken on Side [illegible] by STEAMBOATS, by VESSELS at sea and by transportation of inland transportation; also, on Hulls and Cargoes of Steamboats.

DIRECTORS.

B. P. Scally,	J. F. Howard,
E. D. Ousley,	C. W. Wicks,
Frank Carter,	W. Burkhardt,
J. H. Lindenberger,	W. M. Ward,

WM. JARVIS, President.
Jan. 21, 1860. WM. ROSS, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York

Capital and surplus......................$562,731 15

This Company divide three-fourths of their profits among policy-holders. Risks taken on buildings and Contents, [illegible] [illegible] parties and promptly [illegible] by LOUISVILLE. WM. ROSS, Agent.

At Washington Insurance Office, over B. P. Scally's [illegible] Main street, near Second.

Jefferson Insurance Company.

Office on the North Side Main Street, Opposite the Bank of Louisville, over the store of Lawson, Todd, & Todd

Chartered Capital............$250,000
Paid in and secured.........$125,000

FIRE RISKS taken on Shipments by Steamboats [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and other perils of Inland [illegible], also on the Hulls and Cargoes of Steamboats.

WM. MUIR, Secretary. JOHN MUIR, President.

DIRECTORS.

P. Rustin,	John Cornwall,
John Hendershott, jr.,	E. P. King,
A. Rawson,	B. W. Montgomery,
Isaac White,	G. Henry

240 TONS COUNTRY HOLLOW-WARE, assorted [illegible], for sale to the trade at low prices by
WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.

SUNDRIES—[illegible]
[illegible] J. MONKS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From the Evening Bulletin

WASHINGTON, May 27.

A special despatch to the New York World says that no Virginians are allowed to enter Alexandria unless known to be loyal. A large number of persons were arrested to-day charged with uttering inflammatory sentiments. The fortifications commanding Arlington Heights are nearly completed.

A gentleman arrived here to-day from Richmond who states that the greatest activity prevails among the military there. He was only permitted to leave on being identified as a well-known Baltimore merchant. The general sentiment in Richmond was that an attack must be made on the Federal forces at Alexandria, but that idea did not prevail so extensively as he came further North. The public feeling was that war was fully inaugurated; that the present is full of trouble, and the future gloom and death.

I am informed that several secret meetings of Union men were held at Alexandria and Fredericksburg and at several other places in the State with a view to organize and arm for mutual protection. While voting for the Union ticket the vigilance of the rebels and the difficulty of obtaining arms prevented these plans. The rebels allowed a few Union votes to be thrown to rebut the presumption of coercion.

A Virginian, some forty miles from home, reports to-night that he met on his way some 5,000 rebel troops marching for Harper's Ferry. They were poorly clad, and two-thirds of them were armed with revolvers only, tied around their waists by ropes.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune says Gov. Banks will be tendered a Brigadier Generalship and be detailed to the Bureau of the Quarter-Master General.

John C. Fremont has been appointed a Major General, and Geo. Dennison a Parole Officer.

The President to-day accepted six additional regiments of volunteers from Indiana.

The War Department was to-day offered a battalion and battery of four 12 pounders by a gentleman from Baltimore, which will probably be accepted.

At one o'clock this morning, Lieut. Tompkins, with a squad of mounted men, reconnoitered the town of Fairfax Courthouse. A mile this side two horses were seized without riders. The horses were surrounded and two unformed men started up. One levelled a fowling piece at the Lieutenant. The bugler drew a revolver, the fowling piece dropped, the revolver accidentally went off, and the Virginian was shot in his right arm. Both were taken prisoners, and had five horses.

A rumor predicts a speedy advance of troops, commanded by General Beauregard, to retake Alexandria.

A Union flag is flying over the Marshall House in place of the Southern.

The Times has a letter from Petersham, Western Virginia, which says that State troops are constantly coming in bringing arms and we are anxiously looking for help from Ohio to drive them off, and I hope they will come soon.

The little county of Taylor gives 700 majority against secession. The vote of Grafton was 451 against secession.

One of the traitors standing guard last night shot a good Union man dead as he was going to town. Fathers are against sons, brothers against brothers. We have force enough in our own section, but we have no authority to act under the Government. We want a United States flag to lead.

[Special to the Times.]

There has been a mistake concerning the naval force at or near Sewell's Point. The Navy Department say there should be only the Monticello and two small single gun boats there. The Minnesota ought to be by this time off Charleston, South Carolina, blockading that harbor. If there has been attack there, the one upon Sewell's Point, as has been reported the past few days, in which the Minnesota is engaged, she disobeyed her orders, which is not at all probable.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Hon. John McClellan, of Illinois, is here urging the prompt assembling of a very large force by the Government on the line of the proposed military operations. He also urges the Government to promptly purchase large quantities of provisions and grain now in the hands of Illinois farmers, and save them in some measure from their loss by the cutting off of their Lower Mississippi markets.

ST LOUIS, May 28.

It having been decided upon to occupy Bird's Point in Missouri, opposite Cairo, orders were received yesterday for the transfer of one regiment of Gen. Lyon's brigade to that place.

The Fourth Regiment, Col. Schuttner, has been selected and will probably embark this morning in the Government steamer Satan.

The encampments in the suburbs of the city are broken up to-day, and the troops quartered in the arsenal and Jefferson barracks.

An American Zouave regiment, to be commanded by Col. Morgan L. Smith, is forming here. An Irish brigade is also filling up rapidly. It is understood that General Harney has authorized the immediate organization of companies of the Union Home Guards at Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Springfield.

These companies to be mustered into the United States service and furnished with arms. All the State troops have left Jefferson City except two companies who remain as a body guard to the Governor.

The habeas corpus case of Captain McDonald is still under argument before Judge Treat.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

A special despatch to the Herald says that Davis and Beauregard are expected at Richmond to-day. Defences are being constructed outside of Richmond.

All the bridges on the Alexandria Railroad have been burned.

Proposals will soon be issued for 40 steam gunboats of 500 tons each.

Brigadier Gen. McDowell takes command of the forces in Virginia in place of Sanford.

Gov. Banks favors putting an army of 20,000 men into the field so that the difficulties may be speedily settled.

The belief that the President has determined to tender Col Fremont a Major Generalship elicits much gratification.

Ex Governor Banks is here by invitation of the Secretary of War.

The Washington City Council passed a resolution of respect to Col. Ellsworth.

FARTHER POINT, May 28.

There are no signs of the steamer Hibernian, now due.

CINCINNATI May 28, M.

River fallen 1 foot; now 18 feet in the channel. Weather clear; mercury 70.

Reported for the Journal.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The Government has satisfactory information that the Commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe have met in England with a decided and emphatic refusal to recognize their pretensions. Lord John Russell, with whatever unreserve, is said to have expressed himself on other points, makes no concealment in regard to this matter. The same intelligence comes from the French Government. The Emperor and M. Thouvenal were decided. The information to the foregoing effect has been received by a diplomatist in Washington, and the news is well accredited and is a matter of discussion in diplomatic circles. Governor Banks has been appointed Commissary General.

The Post's special despatch says: Advices are just received from Mannassas Gap which state that the rebels have been throwing up extensive entrenchments at that point for several weeks past.

The Commercial's despatch states that it is generally believed that the Federal troops have been moved toward Grafton and Harper's Ferry.

Eli Thayer has been appointed Patent Examiner.

The Commercial Advertiser's special Washington despatch says:

The 71st New York Regiment left the Navy-Yard this morning in armed steamers to take possession of Aquia Creek.

Col. Leferts addressed the New York 7th Regiment, informing them that their term had expired and they were at liberty to return to their homes if they desired, but the Secretary of War would be glad if they would remain in Washington three days longer. Every man shouted that he was ready to stay for that time and as much longer as the Government desired. It is understood that the Government does not feel at liberty to detain them longer than the time mentioned. They will then return home.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

The United States Court-house and the adjacent streets were densely crowded to-day to learn the proceedings in the habeas corpus case of Mr. Merriman, detained at Fort McHenry.

A writ of attachment was issued to-day against Gen Cadwallader for contempt of Court.

The Marshal reported that on going there he was refused admittance to the fort.

Chief Justice Taney read a statement showing that the proceedings of the military were illegal and stated that, fearing he should be misunderstood in an oral statement, he should put his opinion in writing and file it during the week in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court and also forward one to the President, and call upon him to perform his constitutional duty and see that the laws be faithfully executed, and to enforce the decree of this Court.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The reports that the Confederate Commissioners had had an interview with Lord John Russell and Thouvenel and had been told that they could not be recognized, are incorrect. The latest arrivals from Europe only brought news that they had not been recognized in London. Of the same character is the report that Seward's proposition to accede to the Paris declaration abolishing privateering has been rejected.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

A gentleman arrived here from Norfolk, coming through Richmond and Fredericksburg. Gen. Butler has not commenced operations yet, but an attack was looked for daily. He could not ascertain the number of troops at Norfolk, but estimated them at 20,000, with daily arrivals from the South. No apprehension is felt that Norfolk could be taken. Twenty-eight cars, laden with soldiers, passed Petersburg Saturday. He thinks there are 15,000 troops at Richmond. An attack was expected from York river, which is guarded against by batteries and earth-works, well supplied, it is said, with heavy artillery. He was informed that there were 10,000 troops on the hills around Fredericksburg, strengthened by numerous batteries. Manassas Gap was reinforced Sunday night by troops from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

A special despatch says that the Powhattan had arrived at Washington, having landed the New York 71st Regiment at Aquia Creek without opposition.

CAIRO, May 28.

Three thirty-two pounders and carriages arrived this evening.

No reliable information as to the movements of Gen. Pillow or the Federal troops has been received.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.

It is untrue that Gen. Harney, as reported this morning, has authorized the formation of Union Home Guards in several of the principal cities in this State.

Col. Schuttner's regiment of volunteers left for Bird's Point on the Government [illegible] of Louisiana at four o'clock this evening.

[illegible], May 28.

It is probably true that the two new sloops-of-war ordered by Congress will be built at Charleston Navy Yard.

The Third District Republican Convention, held at Dedham to day, voted not to make any nomination for Congress.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The Garibaldi Guards, over eight hundred strong, left to-night for Washington.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 28.

The camp opposite Williamsburg was reinforced by 500 troops on Monday. It is believed that they contemplated fording the river.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says Lord Lyon has written to the British Consul at Pensacola requiring the blockade in the name of the British Government, and warning English vessels of its effect.

No movement indicative of hostilities has been taken.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

General McDonald is assigned the command of Virginia east of the Allegheny mountains and north of the James river.

Additional troops are daily crossing the river here. It is rumored that General Mansfield will take command of the troops if an attack should be made on Harper's Ferry.

Five transports convoyed by the Harriet Lane, with 2,500 troops, went to the mouth of James River and took possession of a new point and there entrenched themselves. It commands the mouth of the river.

Sewell's Point battery fired on the last vessel, but it was out of range.

The Yankee brought in more prizes to-day.

Francis Markoe, a recently removed clerk from the State Department, was arrested this afternoon by military authority and committed to jail.

SYRACUSE, May 28.

The General Assembly to-day elected the House Missionary Committee of nineteen and located them at New York and adopted in full the revised constitution plan.

Having finished all its business the Assembly adjourned *sine die.*

The Moderator, on dismissing the Assembly, pronounced its remarks for its harmony and singleness of purpose.

A special despatch from Williamsport says mysterious movements are going on there. Notice friends not to cross the river to visit the Rebel camp. It was rumored that it was intended to make a retreat across the river.

The road and canal are obstructed at Point of Rocks, ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

FORT KEARNEY, May 28.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, 18th, passed here to-day. There is but little news of the Legislature providing for a special election for Congress. Major Armistead, who has been in command at San Diego, Gen. Johnston, late commanding Pacific division, and Dr. Gouldey, of Fort Humboldt, will join the Southern Confederacy army.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?—The Philadelphia Press expresses the opinion that it will appear that Mr Adams, the Minister to England, has been authorized to say to Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, that any attempt directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, to treat with or recognize the Commissioners of the traitors now in arms against this Government, will be immediately followed by a demand for his passports, and by a declaration, in the name of the United States, that all the exequaturs granted to the British Consul and commercial agents in this country will be immediately forfeited and withdrawn.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Nineteen counties in Northwestern Virginia give a majority of 16,500 against the ordinance of secession. It is supposed the counties not heard from, which were represented in the Wheeling Convention, will increase the majority to thirty odd thousand. There is every reason to believe that in other part of the State a large Union vote has been polled. So far as heard from, the Union men are astonished at the extent of their majorities.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS ON THE CRISIS.—On May 20 the General Assembly of the (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, now in session at Syracuse, adopted strong resolutions relative to the National crisis. This body declares it to be its duty to protest against the unlawful and treasonable acts which have been perpetrated against the Government; that there is no blood or treasure too precious to be devoted to the defence and the perpetuity of the Government in all its constitutional authority; that those who are endeavoring to uphold it in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, are entitled to the sympathy and support of all Christian and law abiding citizens. All the pastors and churches are exhorted to pray for those in authority, and it was voted to send the resolutions to Mr. Lincoln.

Before putting the question for the resolutions, the Moderator said: "I regard this report as emboding from the beginning to the end, in simple, definite, precise style, views that are earnest, comprehensive, and dignified, eminently fit to meet the demands of the occasion contemplated. Our vote to which I now call you, is a solemn act. Let us in voting rise." The vote was unanimous.

Dr. A. D. Smith was called on to lead in prayer, and made a fervent supplication for the country, its President, and armies, and for the misguided brethren at the South.

FLOUR—125 bbls XXtra Flour just received and for sale by m27 GARDNER & CO

WHISKEY—
75 bbls extra Rectified Whisky;
50 bbls double extra do;
40 bbls copper distilled do;
75 bbls fine old Bourbon do;
25 bbls fine old Rye do;
In store and for sale by
m27 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

BRANDY—
25 ¼ pipes A. Seignette Brandy;
30 ¼ pipes Cognac do;
20 ¼ pipes Rochelle do;
10 ¼ pipes Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy;
25 bbls N. Y. do;
3 bbls Bedford Peach do;
5 bbls old Apple do;
In store and for sale by
m27 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

COTTON YARN
15 bags assorted numbers;
20 do Carpet Chain;
10 bales Cotton Twine;
10 do Candle-Wick;
100 do No. 1 Batting for sale by
m30 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

Cotton Yarn and Batting.

150 BAGS Hope Mill Cotton Yarn, Nos. [illegible];
100 bales No. 1 Batting;
Received and for sale for cash by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m25 2 [illegible] west side Sixth st.

WINE—
15 casks Madeira Wine;
10 do Port do;
20 bbls Malaga do;
In store and for sale by
m27 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MACKLIN HAMS—A choice lot sugar-cured Hams and country Bacon just received in store and for sale by
m25 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FLOUR—216 bbls Arcade Mills choice family Flour in store and for sale by
AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.,
m5 [illegible]

REFINED SUGAR—100 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated and Powdered Sugar in store and for sale by
m2 [illegible]

JEANS AND LINSEYS. 6 bales Phoenix Mills in store and for sale low to close consignment by
m12 WM. GAY.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—[illegible] bbls celebrated Snow Flake Flour in store and for sale by
m4 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Cotton Rope &c.

A FULL assortment of all sizes Cotton, Manilla Jute, and Hemp Rope, Cotton, Hemp, and Flax Twines, Seine Twine, Chalk Lines, Fish Lines, Trot Lines, Staging, &c.; just received and for sale low by
ORRIN RAWSON,
m13 [illegible] Main st., between Third and Fourth.

MACKEREL AND WHITEFISH—
75 kits No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
10 half bbls Whitefish;
In store and for sale by
m14 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CORDAGE—
21 reels Cotton Rope, assorted sizes;
200 coils Manilla do, do do;
50 do Jute do, do do;
100 dozen Hemp Bedcords;
100 do Cotton do;
100 do Manilla do;
100 do Plow-Lines for sale by
m10 GARDNER & CO

SUGAR—14 hhds prime landing from steamer Petona and for sale by
m7 RAWSON, TODD & CO

SPOOL COTTON.
2,000 dozen Coats's Spool Cotton, assorted;
5,000 do Shadw. do do, do;
Just received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m9 [illegible]

LONDON PORTER AND SCOTCH ALE—
100 dozen London Porter;
50 do Scotch Ale;
Sold by the dozen or cask to suit purchasers by
m7 J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

COFFEE—1,169 bags Rio received per steamer Fairchild and for sale by
m7 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUGAR—60 hhds fair to prime Sugar received per Petona and John Raine and for sale by
m6 COOD & MOODY

KENTUCKY LARD. 30 kegs prime family Lard for sale by HIBBITT & SON

CHOICE PICKLES AND CATCHUPS. English and American Pickles, Catchups, Sauces, Preserves, Oils, Gelatine, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c., just received and for sale by [a6] HIBBITT & SON.

RICE. 15 casks rice received and for sale by
a2 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SUNDRIES—
250 bags Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers;
150 bales No. 1 Batting;
60 do Extra do;
75 do No. 2 do;
50 bags white Carpet Chain;
25 do colored do do;
100 do Candle-Wick;
50 do Wrapping do; for sale by
a2 GARDNER & CO.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. 20 bbls very superior quality, and six years old, for sale by
m7 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

MOLASSES—2[illegible] bbls and [illegible] half bbls prime quality, and in Glass of superior cooperage, for sale by [m11] H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SCOTCH ALE—[illegible] dozen Wm. Younger & Co.'s brand just received and for sale by
m7 J. P. THOMPSON

MOLASSES—
1,000 bbls prime Plantation, in superior cooperage;
500 half do do do, do.
In store and for sale by
m7 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SPIRITS, WINES, &c.—French Brandy, Scotch Whisky, Holland Jamaica Rum, Bourbon Whiskies, Port, Sherry, Sauterne, and Catawba Wines. We are sole agents in Louisville for the De Montebello Champagne. J. T. LANHAM & Co.
m14 Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.

UNION—UNION—UNION—UNION.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPS, embellished with the Stars and Stripes. Price of envelops, $5 per 1,000 or $1 per 100; Note Paper, $1.50 per ream or 25 cts per quire at
F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
m7 [illegible] Third street.

☞Samples sent on receipt of 10 cts in money or stamps.

PINE APPLE CHEESE—[illegible] Pine Apple Cheese, R. Sutton brand, for sale by
m4 W. & H. BURKHARDT 417 Market st.

HAMS—
[illegible] canvassed Hams;
400 plain country do;
In store and for sale by
m2 GARDNER & CO

MESS PORK. [illegible] bbls for sale by GARDNER & CO

MACKEREL—Prime new Fish in whole and half barrels and kits, also No. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits, in store and for sale by
[illegible] W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FLOUR—
144 bbls Rushville Mills Double Extra Flour;
450 bbls Kentucky own [illegible] " "
70 bbls WillowGrove " "
In store and for sale by
AND W BUCHANAN & CO.,
a4 Corner Second and Washington sts.

FLOSS, &c.—[illegible] full assortment [illegible] [illegible] and Cotton Floss and a full assortment of Hosiery of all sizes just received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m9 2d and 4th west side Sixth st.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

Exchanges are somewhat easier, and drafts on the East were selling to-day at 2½ cent prem., the bank rate to regular customers being 1 prem. New Orleans exchange is nominal at par. The general market was quiet.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The [illegible] [illegible] for flour, with sales 250 bbls at $4 [illegible]. Sales of [illegible] wheat at $1 05 for prime white. No sale of corn or oats reported.

CHEESE.—Steady and firm, with sales [illegible] W. R. at [illegible].

WHISKY.—Sales at [illegible] and [illegible].

GROCERIES.—Continue firm. Sales of [illegible] hhds sugar at [illegible], bbls molasses at 33c and [illegible] advance [illegible].

PROVISIONS.—There were no sales reported. We [illegible] mess pork at [illegible].

TOBACCO.—Sales [illegible] hhds: [illegible].

[illegible]

Flour unchanged [illegible] [illegible] $4 70 and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] to 25c and dull [illegible]. Nothing [illegible] [illegible] in good demand [illegible]. Sugar and molasses [illegible].

The money market is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Exchange dull at [illegible] [illegible] premium—very little demand for [illegible] at par.

NEW YORK, M[illegible], P. M.

Cotton [illegible] steady and unchanged; sales 2,4[illegible] bales at 13c for middling Uplands. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. No change in [illegible] [illegible] State and pretty much of kinds [illegible] quite [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for superfine State, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Western. Whisky [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for prices, while inferior [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Michigan and [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] for inferior [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Pork and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Rio [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Stocks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Cumberland, Cleveland, and Cincinnati [illegible], Central [illegible] 71, Erie [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. United States sixes of 1874 coupons [illegible]. Virginia sixes [illegible]. Tennessee [illegible]. Missouri sixes 41.

NEW ORLEANS, May [illegible].

Cotton—sales 217 bales; prices [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the past three days [illegible] [illegible] 3 [illegible] bales [illegible] exports [illegible] [illegible]. Superfine flour $9. Corn [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Coffee 15a18c.

CINCINNATI MARKET, May [illegible].

Flour—The market is unchanged and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Extra [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Whisky—A dull market, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Provisions—Mess pork dull at [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and dull. [illegible] [illegible].

Groceries—Coffee firm and stock light. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cash. [illegible] [illegible]. Molasses dull at [illegible].

Wheat—We quote prime red at [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Ohio and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and choice Kentucky [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ohio at $1 1[illegible].

Corn [illegible] [illegible].

Oats—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Rye—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Hay—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Cheese—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Butter—The market is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for prime to choice; some [illegible] W. R. sold at 9c.

WEEKLY COFFEE STATEMENT.

Arrivals since 1st July, direct...bags	[illegible]
Arrivals since 1st July, coastwise................	[illegible]
Same time last year, direct..........................	[illegible]
Same time last year, coastwise....................	[illegible]
Decrease of imports this year.....................	[illegible]
Stock in first hands this day........................	[illegible]
Stock in second hands this day.................	[illegible]
Same time last year..................................	[illegible]
Decrease of stock this year.........................	[illegible]
Arrivals this week....................................	[illegible]
Sales of the week 8,246 bags at 14½ a 17c.	
Stock on hand last week............................	[illegible]
Received since...	[illegible]
Stock on hand this day..............................	[illegible]
Taken for consumption...............................	[illegible]
Market closes [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]

Below, coming up: Andromeda, to P. A. Girard & Co—bags......[illegible]
H. T. LONSDALE, NATHAN, & CO.
New Orleans, May 25, 1861.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKET, May [illegible].

Receipts of live stock at the Bull's Head, [illegible] for the week ending Saturday, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Beef Cattle—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] extra [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sheep—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Hogs—But few in market, with [illegible] any demand. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Total receipts of cattle 214.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET May 24.

Beef Cattle—Receipts during the past week [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cattle at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Texas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Hogs—We quote at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sheep—The market is bare of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible].

Milch Cows—Scarce.

Veal Cattle—Receipts of the week [illegible] calves and yearlings. We quote at $7a $9 ⅌ head. Stock [illegible] head.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Telegraph, Cincinnati. Grey Fox, Pittsburg;
Grey Eagle, Henderson.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Telegraph, Cincinnati.

Per steamer Star Grey Eagle, from Henderson—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], owners.

For Frankfort and Woodford, short trip.

The [illegible] [illegible] DOVE, [illegible], master, will leave for [illegible] [illegible] port on this day, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

U. S. Mail Packet for Henderson.

The elegant passenger steamer GREY EAGLE, [illegible], master, A. Lusk clerk, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or
m5 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

The [illegible] [illegible] LEONIDAS, Davis, master, will leave for above and all way port on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MOORHEAD & CO. Agents.

For St. Louis and St. Paul.

The light draught passenger steamer PRESSENGER, Kyle, master, will leave for above and all way ports on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m29 MOORHEAD & CO. Agents.

Regular U. S. Mail Line for Henderson.

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday for Brandenburg, Leavenworth, Stephensport, Cloverport, Hawesville, Cannelton, Tell City, Troy, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

The splendid new passenger steamer EUGENE, D. I. Sayre master, will leave Louisville every Monday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

And the steamer "star" GREY EAGLE, Donally, master, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m11 dtf T. M. ERWIN, Agent, 47 Wall st.

REGULAR PACKET U. S. MAIL LINE, connecting at Cincinnati with all the railroads, for Cincinnati.

The new and [illegible] passenger steamers TELEGRAPH No. 3, [illegible], master; JACOB STRADER, [illegible], master.
One of the above steamers will leave [illegible] [illegible] daily at 12 o'clock M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
[illegible]
[illegible] the Wharfboat [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE!

BY

JOHN MUIR.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine street, New York.
Cash Capital..................................[illegible]

This Company does business on the mutual plan, returning to the policy-holders three-fourths of the profits of the company.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus..............[illegible]

MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus................[illegible]

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus..............[illegible]

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 64 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus...............[illegible]

The undersigned, Agent of the above reliable Companies, will do a general Fire Insurance business at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rates. Losses promptly [illegible] and paid. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his former friend's business, and of the public.
JOHN MUIR.
☞Office at Jefferson Insurance Company, Main st. opposite Bank of Louisville. feb1 dtf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, [illegible].

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, held this day, to elect a President and twelve Directors, to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Garvin,	James B. Wilder,
Wm. Gay,	Samuel L. Nock,
Wm. Hughes,	Wm. Terry,
Jas. S. Lithgow,	George W. Morris,
John W. Anderson,	W. Geo. Anderson,
Warren Newcomb,	Joseph P. Taylor,

JAMES TRABUE, President.
ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

The attention of merchants and stock traders is particularly invited to this old established and successful Insurance Company which continues to do a general Fire and Marine Insurance business on [illegible] terms. Office, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, over Commercial Bank. ABRAHAM HITE, Sec'y.
a2

Guthrie Insurance and Trust Company.

Chartered Capital..........................[illegible]
Paid in and Secured.......................[illegible]

This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general Fire and Marine Insurance business on liberal [illegible] terms. Office in basement of Southern Bank, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, Louisville, Ky.
ANDREW GRAHAM, President.
J. A. PEYTON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. Duckwall,	John H. Hutchings,
Dennis Long,	Jacob L. Smyser,
J. P. Marshall,	Jno. B. Allen,
Kearsley Carter,	J. D. Allen,
Jacob F. Weller,	L. L. Lock,
Alex. Craig,	William Musselman,

m7dlaly

Brass-bound Cedar Pails.

50 DOZEN brass-bound Cedar Pails, 3 sizes, just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
a1 [illegible] Main st., between Third and Fourth.

MARBLEIZED IRON [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THE MINNIE BULLET.—The Charleston Courier learns from an experienced sportsman, who is in constant practice with the rifle, that the conical (Minnie) bullet can be successfully used in any of the common rifles usually found in the South and Southwest. It adds about two thirds to the ordinary distance of the common rifle.

CORN SCARCE IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the 23d, P. M., corn was quoted in New Orleans at 50@ 75c; flour, lowest grades, $8 per bbl; pork $24; whiskey 24c; a considerable advance on the prices of the day before, 21 cents.

CATCHING TIGERS IN COCHIN CHINA.—Many of them obtained their livelihood by tiger catching, the skin of this animal being valuable. They use a novel mode of ensnaring these savage beasts. Two Malays gener lly go in company, and travel over many parts of the country. These who follow this business regularly have chiefs or permission from the Quiap of Siboon, allowing them to hold a fair for their use in any place they think fit. The hut is built on the top of four bamboos, from fifteen to twenty feet high, and as the tiger can not climb those, the two men can remain in it and watch their snares in safety. The snare consists of large leaves, or sometimes pieces of paper, about six inches square, covered on one side with a mucilaginous substance of the same nature as birdlime, and containing the sure bait—a piece of raw flesh, of which, the tiger, getting into the animal's area, causes instant and total blindness. They are laid about thickly, with the birdlimed side upward, in a large track of a tiger, and as surely as the animal puts his paw on one of the treacherous leaves he becomes a victim; for, finding it sick to his foot he shakes it, by which means other leaves adhere to it; he then probably rubs his paw over his head, in the attempt to free himself of these latter incumbrances; but they stick to his head and face; he then perhaps rolls himself on the ground, when he becomes fairly covered and, while scratching and rubbing himself to get free, some of the poisoned birdlime gets into his eyes and blinds him. He growls and roars in agony, and this is the signal for his captors to come and despatch him. The Malays then skin the animal, and take away parts of his body that may be valuable. They leave the carcass well strewn with more leaves as a bait for other tigers. Other animals, and birds also, they ensnare in the same manner.—*Browne's Adventures in Cochin China.*

MANNERS AND LIVING IN 1760.—The nudeness of both sexes was often coarse and shrewdly beyond any example, even among the lower orders in modern days. Persons of fashion walk about all the morning in greasy night-gowns, or threadbare coats. The older ladies wore large linen cuffs called toys, as crouching in the face, and tied up under the chin, with broad strings and sprouts. The word toy is probably derived from the French *toque*, the head worn by women of mean condition in France. The clergy in my early life wore out their shoes in their own neighborhood, and of them were colored clothes of very coarse materials. Blue was the common color for full dress among persons of my own profession in Scotland at that time. * * * Butcher's meat was rarely eaten by laborers and farmers, except in the houses of stock farmers, who found the advantage in consuming at home the part of their stock unfit for sale. There was no regular butcher market except in two or three large villages, and the articles brought to market consisted chiefly of mutton, lamb, and veal. Even in principal towns beef was seldom to be had in the market, except perhaps on the occasion of fairs, or the return of merchants from the south, after a number of country gentlemen, and usually ended it convivially.—*Somerville's Life and Times* (1741 1814.)

A Little Red Wanted.—The Gulf States in anticipated the war, but they don't want the battles to be fought upon their soil. They have had an army before Fort Pickens for months, but they won't make the attack, because they say some of their men would be hurt. They want to get rid of the fight, and they push it upon Virginia. Virginia in turn has begun to beat the squeamish about it, and she is trying to push it over upon Maryland. We don't want this nuisance among us, and what is more, we won't have it. If Virginia don't want it, she can push it back again upon the Gulf States, which have cowardly sought to make the Border States a shield between them and danger.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The Postoffice Department will ignore the mandate of the Montgomery Postmaster-General, announcing his intention to assume the control of postal affairs in the Confederate States the 1st proximo. Although formal notice to this effect has been received, it will continue to make up and forward mails South until compelled to stop, either by force or the failure of postmasters, contractors, and route agents to fill their obligations to the authorities here.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Sweet Speculation.—One day last week a merchant of Peoria arrived in this city, having in his possession between $55 000 and $65,000 in Missouri bank notes. He tried to make special deposits of the amount at several of our banking institutions, but it was declined. Finally he was advised to invest the whole sum in sugar, and did so on favorable terms. The sugar so just laid by the Confederate States on all up river boats, if persisted in, is likely to make the speculation a profitable one.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ITEMS.

The city police of Richmond, Va., are armed with muskets.

There are now about 2,560 troops at Springfield, Illinois.

Two adjoining counties in Tennessee are named Sumner and Wilson.

L. ke Superior is now clear of ice. There is little doing in the mines.

Only four of the original thirteen States are in Ex Gover or Hatle, of New Hampshire, has enrolled himself as a volunteer in a company forming in Hinsdale.

The students have all left the University at Oxford, Miss., and the institution has suspended operations.

A Methodist minister, who commands a company in Ohio, is constantly inented as a true Christian and a good shot.

The Philadelphia firemen who have volunteered their services to the Government number thirteen hundred men.

Frank Crocker, of Vernon, N. Y., invested his all in a store in Virginia. Reflecting to join the rebel army, he had to leave in haste.

Fifty local refugees, compelled to flee from Virginia, having sacrificed their all, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday evening.

During the seven il mess of Douglas, prayers were offered for him in many of the churches of Washington.

Twenty five cent chinpfasters are being circulated in Savannah, Ga., they being out of small change.

The Alton and St. Louis Packet Company have sold the steamer City of Alton to the Government for $50 000.

Old John Boss, 92 years of age, has volunteered into a company at Pendleton, Ind., in which he has eleven sons enrolled.

A woman 96 years old, assisted by her three daughters, the youngest of whom is 62, milked and raised a flag at her house at New Bedford, Mass., last week.

The patriotic directors of the railroad cars-work at Chester, Penn., have offered to the Government the use of their entire establishment for manufacturing arms.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser suggests, as a matter of retaliation, that the South should confiscate Senator Douglas's property in Mississippi and North Carolina.

The Lumber Trade in Canada is suspended by the war, and the saw-mills are closed; hundreds of hardy lumbermen are crossing over to enlist in the Northern army.

The Augusta Southern Republic says: The Mobile cadets, now in Virginia, are possessed of property worth in the aggregate between three and four mil ions of dollars.

Ex Governor Morehead, of North Caroline, was recently assaulted by a slave, who beat him severely with a shotgun. The negro was lynched.

A telegram from New Orleans says it is expected that the other Confederate States will follow the repudiation proclamation of the Governor of Georgia.

The New Orleans merchants are getting up a subscription for the New York News, an ambush ship specially built for piracy, and most malignant sea-going craft of the Government.

The distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct is nearly completed; one section has been partially filled with water, making a temporary supply of twenty millions of gallons.

For bidding for $3,000 000 of the United States loan, Benjamin Ogle Taylor, of Florence county, Ala., is threatened with his estate being confiscated.

The Capitol building will be cleared of troops by the 1st of June, when the work of renovation will begin, in preparation for the extra session of Congress.

Milford, Conn., has made an appropriation of $20 for every unmarried, and $15 for every married volunteer, and voted to insure the life of every soldier for $1,000.

The Connecticut troops are supplied by the State with regular army wagons—large and strong—horses and harness—fifteen to each regiment—with ambulances also.

The Hungarian citizens of the United States are organizing a Magyar Legion, under men who were active and brave officers in their own country.

A gentleman recently from Charleston, gives a deplorable account of the state of business there; very few goods are sold, and for these no collections can be made.

The New Orleans Price Current, in recapitulating the stock of provisions in that city, says that the produce in hand will feed five hundred thousand till Sep ember.

A lad fell, while bathing his father in a steam saw mill at Enfield, Mass., on Friday, and striking his neck across a saw, his head was instantly severed from the trunk.

Rebellion is not conducive to business. A week ago there was not an American ship or bark at Mobile, and only two brigs and one schooner.

The supply of Mobile stocks is unequal to the demand at four per cent advance; while Virginia bonds, a short time since quoted at one hundred and fifteen, now sell with difficulty at thirty eight.

The War Department is in treaty to fit out the oyster fleet of Massachusetts, each boat to carry a crew of twenty-five picked men, to act in conjunction with the fleet in blockading Southern ports.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, May 29, M.

Flour unchanged and in moderate demand. Whisky dull at 24c. Provisions unchanged, very little doing. Coffee firm and held a shade higher. Sugar and molasses unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 29, M

Stocks more active and prices higher. Money and exchange steady at 3@4 per cent on call, and paper irregular.

Sterling exchange dull and unchanged. Cotton very dull, and no change in prices; sales of 500 bales. Coffee inactive pending action on sale.

Sugars dull but unchanged; sales 651 hhds Cuba at 5 6-8c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Flour—receipts 1 20 bbls, market unchanged and fair demand.

Receipts of wheat 7,000 bushels, market dull and heavy for unsound grades and a shade firmer for good descriptions.

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR

RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

WORTHY

UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE!!

AND

THE ONLY ONE HAVING

IMMENSE

HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND!

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

See what a distinguished St. Louis Physician says of it:

St. Louis, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped it falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair is now abundant, soft and glossy, and retains the same perfectly its former condition. I do not hesitate to say the above mentioned are but a few of the many particular advantages to be derived from your valuable Hair Restorative, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have accepted it my duty to call your attention to the fact of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending it in the strongest terms, feeling its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug, saying that it would not do what it is recommended; however, it proved, by public the matter, that they had not used it according to directions, or had some new article, and to be sure and selling at least half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself and others of the same kind, that are humbugs. It is a finishing that people will patronize as an article of no reputation, but there is one at hand that has been proved to a demonstration.

Apparently, some of these charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, but imitate their betters, copied your, word for word, in several instances, facetiously changing only one or two words.

I have within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success, restoring the gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease of the scalp, and head perfectly cured.

I call on you in my personality, as your original place of business here, for learned you were now living in New York.

Yours truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry county, Pa., 1859.

PROF. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I was induced, more than a year ago, to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of relieving my wife of a disease she had suffered with it on my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried every preparation, until I saw your advertisements in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called on one of your agents, and purchased bought a bottle, and assured me it proved to recommend it to move all cases for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and in its place a split down new hair seems to grow it is now a shading or other unpreasant appearance about my head. My head is now off as troublesome in the spring it is as fine, thin at any time since I have been a child. I consider it the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more virtue than in it to them; but on certain a strong desire to have one. Last, if possible, restored its original color and business, as it was in my younger days when I had the pleasure of calling on you. For the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following the directions as near as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, ceased to fall, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your large bottles, and my head is now as the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of hair (now of light brown hair as any man, one I had in my youthful days when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My wife is entirely free from dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off, and is as soft and fine and fair as a child's, as though it was just from under the hands of a French chignon artist. Many of my acquaintances frequently speak to me, "Bill, where did you get that fine stuff?" I tell them it was the effect of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is not a dye. I have been forced to become reconciled to it, for, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was productive in the effects above mentioned. I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and the result have a full coat of very soft light hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended it to as many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

PROFESSOR S. THALBERG, PIANIST,

says he will arrive at his United States home early next month. His hair, which was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative has resumed its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 18 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks' use of the Restorative, a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair

A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE,

says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of the Restorative the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previously. His wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS,

says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever, and tried Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

M. J. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA,

says the Restorative has done much as it is his part of the country. It used it for baldness, and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY,

says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing what it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, MCLANESBORO', ILLINOIS,

says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, glossy head of hair.

LISBON, Noble co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that by the first of January of the following winter the whole upper part of my scalp was left entirely bare of its former covering, an much of the remaining portion upon the sides and back part of my head as to be very thin indeed. In this very instance, however, it proved, by public the matter, that they had not used it according to directions, or had some new article, and to be sure and selling at least half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself and others of the same kind, that are humbugs. It is a finishing that people will patronize as an article of no reputation, but there is one at hand that has been proved to a demonstration.

Apparently, some of these charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, but imitate their betters, copied your, word for word, in several instances, facetiously changing only one or two words.

I have within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success, restoring the gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease of the scalp, and head perfectly cured.

I call on you in my personality, as your original place of business here, for learned you were now living in New York.

Yours truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry county, Pa., 1859.

PROF. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I was induced, more than a year ago, to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of relieving my wife of a disease she had suffered with it on my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried every preparation, until I saw your advertisements in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called on one of your agents, and purchased bought a bottle, and assured me it proved to recommend it to move all cases for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and in its place a split down new hair seems to grow it is now a shading or other unpreasant appearance about my head. My head is now off as troublesome in the spring it is as fine, thin at any time since I have been a child. I consider it the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more virtue than in it to them; but on certain a strong desire to have one. Last, if possible, restored its original color and business, as it was in my younger days when I had the pleasure of calling on you. For the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following the directions as near as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, ceased to fall, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your large bottles, and my head is now as the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of hair (now of light brown hair as any man, one I had in my youthful days when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My wife is entirely free from dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off, and is as soft and fine and fair as a child's, as though it was just from under the hands of a French chignon artist. Many of my acquaintances frequently speak to me, "Bill, where did you get that fine stuff?" I tell them it was the effect of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is not a dye. I have been forced to become reconciled to it, for, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was productive in the effects above mentioned. I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and the result have a full coat of very soft light hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended it to as many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

IF YOUR HAIR IS HARSH,

If your hair is gray, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If your hair is thin, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you are bald, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you have nervous headache, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you have dandruff, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you have eruptions, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you desire glossy hair, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you desire to preserve the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you desire not to be in fashion, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you want a cheap article, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you admire the beautiful in dress, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you admire the beautiful in nature, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you wish a beautiful complexion, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you wish a face free from pimples, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you wish to appear young, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

If you want testimony of its value, Read the circular of Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO.,

114 Market street, St. Louis; 444 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines,

AND

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

SOLD IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,

By H. W. Dillon, M. M. Vredenburgh, and by dealers everywhere.

WILSON, PETER, & CO.,
Wholesale Agents in Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturers' prices.

Sold by all dealers in toilet in Louisville Kentucky and Tennessee.

ap3 dec&dio1thfrwly

CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.

Kahn, L. & Co., north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Thr. & Co., 480 Main street.
Henry, Samuel G. & Co., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Brent, H. & Co., 547 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 631 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Jones & Co., corner of Green and 4th.
Pirtle, Ward, & Co., 515 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 624 Market.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Bird's (formerly Harris's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webber & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.

Robertson, G. W. & Co., Fourth street, near Main
Bedford, A. H., 320 Third street, near Main
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madden, F., 33 1-2 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hare, Thos. H. & Co., Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

Bankers.

Carter & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Bleacher.

Jones, Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Ronald, Main st., bet. 2d and 4th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Chemists, Druggists, and Varieties.

Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.

Pennado, P., Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

China and Glassware.

Cassebay & Hudson, 454 Main st.
Customer & Mccready, 412 Main st.
Yaeger, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden & Gant, 4th st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Dawes, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.

Cement.

McHatty, P., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Starr, J. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Morris, J. S. & Sons, 401 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th.
Wilder, E., 468 Main st.

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 3d and 4th.
Mark & Downs, Main street, between 3d and 4th.
Martin & Crenshaw, 4th, between Market and Jefferson.
Tabb, G. B., corner 4th and Market.

Furs and Fur Goods.

Craig, A., Main street, between 3d and 4th.

Fancy Goods, Notions, and Trimmings.

Rauchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jef.

Fishing Tackle, Guns, and Pistols.

Dickson & Gilmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 5th street, bet. Main and Market.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Confec., &c.

Gastono, V. D. & Co., Main street, between 7th and 8th

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co.'s and Agents.

American Ins. Co., Hall, Jas. C., Main, bet. 3d and 4th
Jefferson Ins. Co., Wm. Muir, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Rowe, Wm., Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Wyandotte Ins. Co., Wm. Ins. Sec., Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, Jas. & Co., Main st.
Blanchard, Geo. & Son, cor. 3d and Jefferson.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.

Donelly & Strader, 81st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.

Stewart & Barter, 142 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Hart & Clark, 34 st., bet. Main and Market.
Monks, Joseph, 380 Main street.
Schreiber & Sons, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zanone, A. & Son, 5th st., bet. Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Ellis, & Co., cor. Preston & Walnut & Main, between 1st and 2d.
Broden, J. N., cor. Main & Wreckend Walnut, between 4th & Floyd.
Cherbis, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell.

Mill Furnishing.

Herbert & Wirtle, 13 3d street.

Printing, Paper and Stereotypers.

Dumont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davis & Speed, 560 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumes.

Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main & Market

Restaurants.

Cowein, J. & Co. (Walker's), 36, between Market & Main
Gardin, C. C. (St. Charles), 4th, bet. Market and Main

Stove Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner Main and Main streets.

Sewing Machines.

Barber, C. T., Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, 3 Fourth st.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Benedict, D. S. & Son, Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Carter Frank, 298 Main street.
Erwin & Co., Wall street.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water

Toys, Variet'es, and Fancy Goods.

Canuse, Sherrill, & Co., 318 Main street.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Undertaker.

McGill, S. B., 307 Green st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Tobacco Commission.

Nock, Wicks, & Co., 31 Main street.

Undertaker.

S. Wyatt, cor. 7th and Jefferson streets.
White & Hazard, 3d street, near Liverpool Ofc.

Wilson, Peter, & Co., 493 Main street.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Ormsby, Collis, 503 Main street.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

Craig, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 6th and 7th.
Prather, Smith, & Co., Main, between 3d and 4th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Hollings, W. B. Co., corner Third and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fletcher & Bennett, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Kendrick, Wm., 5d st., bet. Market and Main.
Ramsey, M. C., Main st., below 4th.
Voght & Klink, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Bunting, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Oils, &c.

Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.

Hannaw he Salt Agent.

Brooks, W. C., 24 st., bet. Main and the river.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.

Bell, Anderson, & Co., 4 Fourth street.
Allen, Moore, & Hayden, Main, bet. 3d and 5d
Buchanan & Co., 24, bet. Main and rivers.
Franklin & Simpson, Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th.
Hall, J. H., Wall st.
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 3d and 4d.
Hood & Moody, Wall st., bet. M n and the river.
Jones, Wm., Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Lardner & Co., 413 Main street.
Quigley, Wm., 560 Main street.
Talbert, W. & Co., 5th Main street.
Tuck & Brother, 438 Main street.
Warren, Geo. W., 3d st., bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, 85 3d street, bet. Market and Main.
Rawson, Todd, & Co., 61 Main street.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook.
Weller, Geo., 6th Main street.

Know Thyself.

DR. MCCANN is a regularly educated Physician and Medical Doctor. He knows the true condition and locality of disease by the pulse and the peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, but we scarcely know any leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and consultation free of charge. We offer no new remedies, entirely Vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Catarrh, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Pathia, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Spinning Weakness, Skin Diseases, Ruptures, Diarrhœa, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Female Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of pernicious drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. There is no delicacy in calling on us because we are not troubled with any such complaint. We are not to be understood as treating any private diseases, but only such complaints as females are subject to.

All letters must be post paid. The attention of all are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office No. 5 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. All are welcome to call and examine, and a cure is guaranteed in all cases undertaken. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Address

J. H. MCCANN, M. D.,
Louisville, Ky.

ap10 d1apCrawly

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. M. A. WEAVER,

No. 113 Jefferson st., southside, below Fourth.

Offers to the ladies a fine and carefully selected assortment of spring millinery, viz:

Straw Bonnets,
Fancy do.,
Misses' Hats,
Children's do.,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.;

All a Pattern of the latest styles, and received a discount of 25 per cent.

Will give attention given to dress making.

DRY GOODS.

413 Main Street. 413

MARK & DOWNS

Have now in store a full and complete stock of

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS

Of the best kinds, such as—

TABLE LINENS; BED LINENS
SILK AND LINEN SUPERIOR DAMASKS;
TRIPLE CLOTH; FINE DIMITIES;
MARSEILLES, PIQUES, SHIRTING COTTONS;
SEAMLESS, color d and white;
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS;
MOURNING GOODS of all kinds.

Having been very careful in buying for cash at the lowest ebb of the market, and are now offering at such prices as to please all parties. Call and examine stock and prices at

MARK & DOWN'S,
413 MAIN STREET.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON,

Is now the most beautiful Variety among the great number Mr. Adams has on hand. Also a large assortment of SILVER AND STEEL PAPER for the season of fall bloom, with all the other varieties of Flower Seeds, Roots, Bulbs, &c., which we offer at the lowest rates. Catalogues sent on application. Store and office No. 4 Fifth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are taking up Carpets should not put them down again without the PATENT CARPET LINING, procurable only at WILLIAMS', west side Fourth, between Main and Market streets.

1861 MILLINERY GOODS. 1861

BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S FLATS
(latest shapes),
BONNET SHAPES, and
WIRE GOODS.

A good assortment of LACE, HALF LACE, and EUROPEAN FRAMES always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

BLEACHING and PRESSING at

Mrs. WM. OSBORNE'S,

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT

Has been removed to north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs, Ouachita and Prentice Houses have been blended and improvements made to accommodate visitors. Hot and cold baths, of all temperatures on the premises. Three grand spring pavilions, 11 grand bath houses, Temperance Saloon, Ninepin Alley, Lunching Rooms, Gent. St. Vitus's Dance, Hydropathic, Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Medical Institute, Ball Room, Music, Billiards, Bowling Alley, Livery Stables, Stage Office, all in connection, and all forms of bath dresses.

D. C. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs will supply circulars to applicants.

N. B.—Memphis, Indian, Steamer, and other medicated waters furnished while they remain.

ja22 d1y

New Importations.

CRUTCHER & McCORMADY,

No. 577 Main street, three doors below the Louisville Hotel,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of China and Queensware. On hand and arriving a large assortment of Gas Fixtures, Cut Glass, Decorated China, Gilt and Printed Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Glassware, Lamps, Waiters, Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars, all of which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market.

a7

REFINED SUGARS 20 bbls Crushed, Powdered & Granulated Loaf, and 5 Bbls Refined Sugars in store and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

CHEESE—At Depot; just received of Hamburg Western Reserve, Nothings, English Dairy, Pineapple and Sap Sage.

W. H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

RICE, SUGAR & 200 bbls Louisiana Crushed & Powdered, and Granulated sugars in store and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

COUNTRY LARD—Just received a quantity in bbls and kegs, and for sale retail by

BURNETT & SON.

SUGAR—50 hhds prime Plantation Molasses; 50 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar; 200 bbls Granulated Sugar; 200 bbls Refined Sugar; 200 bbls Extra C Sugar; 100 bbls Golden Syrup; 100 bbls Molasses; 100 bbls Plantation Molasses; 100 bbls Golden Syrup; 100 bbls Extra C Sugar; 100 bbls Refined Sugar; 100 bbls Crushed Sugar; 100 bbls Powdered Sugar; 100 bbls Granulated Sugar; 100 bbls